# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 194. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM


## DAILY GAZETTE.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Republicans of Arkansas have two tickets in the field.

—The Republicans of the Fourth Ohio Congressional district have nominated Hon. John Howard.

—Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, daughter-in-law of the late General R. E. Lee, is the handsomest lady in Virginia.

—The Legal Tender party of Missouri will hold a State Convention on September 6th, to nominate a State ticket.

—The Black Hills miners are discussing the school question, and mapping out a new Territory, at the expense of Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana.

—Edward J. Nalle, of Ohio, a member of the Centennial party visiting Washington, was drowned into the Potomac while bathing last Wednesday evening.

—Wm. H. H. Bennett, late paying teller of the Mechanics & Trader's bank of New York, arrested for embezzlement, has confessed, and been remanded without bail.

—The skiff Grace B. from Boston to Detroit in one hundred and twenty days, on a bet of $3,000 passed through the Welland Canal on Thursday, ninety-one days out.

—Berry, Wolfskill & Co., prominent members of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, have suspended. Many other brokers are rumored to be in a shaky condition.

—Hons. B. B. Strang, of Tioga, Lucius Rogers, of McKean, and Theodore Hill, of Lycoming, are rival candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixteenth district.

—During the heated term, the Sons of Temperance ice-water fountain at the Centennial consumed over 3,000 pounds of ice per day. The average consumption has been over a ton per diem.

—"Why didn't I kill somebody?" thought a convict, as he entered a Massachusetts State prison to serve out a ten years sentence for hen-stealing, side by side with a man sentenced for five years for causing the death of his wife.

—It does rather aggravate a man in these hard times to read among the arrivals at some gilt-edged watering place hotel the name (and family) of the fellow who borrowed a ten of you last winter, and has since forgotten to repay it.

—Hurrah for "merry" England! The good Christian rulers of that country keep up their alliance with the Turks, though 46,000 Christians have been massacred in Bulgaria since the war opened. The Established Church is doing a good work for polygamy.

—The ship N. W. Blethen, Capt. Cox, grain laden, when three days out from Baltimore capsized in a hurricane, and sank the Captain, his wife, two children and all the crew but four were lost. The survivors, after fifty-six hours on pieces of wreck, were rescued.

—There's a good deal in how you state a point to render it effective to hearers, and we think the Rev. Alfred Taylor, of this city, put it about as pithily as possible when he told the Sunday School Assembly at Fairpoint yesterday that "Satan howls with delight when he sees a saint with dyspepsia."

—While the bloodthirsty Turks are ravaging everywhere with fire and sword, one can't but reflect what a blessing it would be if old Sitting Bull and his ten thousand warriors could suddenly appear in their path and inaugurate a Kilkenny cat tragedy on the most magnificent scale ever known in history.

—William B. Hunt, of Iowa, is the champion rascal. He has a wife and child in nearly every considerable town in the United States east of Kansas. His latest are at Portland, Me. He marries a girl, remains with her for two days, and leaves. His principal occupation is that of a hotel clerk, and he is very handsome.

—The suspicion of the Italian Government that the Sicilian brigands were aided by men of rank is confirmed by the capture, in a farm house, where they were feasting on rich food and wines, of the celebrated brigand, Sajeva, and five companions, three of them men moving in the best society of the island, and one being a baron.

—The American Silk Assessor has decided that the recent advance in old silk would make necessary a decided advance in the price of manufactured silks. Manufacturers of sewing and twist have already advanced their goods ten per cent., and a further advance of ten to fifteen per cent. is under consideration, and likely to go into effect by August 20.

—A United States detective arrested in San Francisco C. F. Mohrig for manufacturing and uttering counterfeit gold dollars. He seized several thousand blank pieces and five hundred finished gold dollars and a lot of dies and stamps. Parties in the Eastern and Western States have been passing these pieces. Joe. H. Prince, alias Gus. Williams, now awaiting trial in Chicago for passing counterfeit, was supplied by Mohrig.

—"Money or your life" comes with better grace from bank depositors than from highwaymen. At Eldorado, Kansas, two of the depositors appeared last week at the door of the bank and demanded their money at the point of the pistol. Payments were resumed with alacrity. A third depositor adopted the same tactics, but the president of the bank was not in good temper, and ventured to argue the point with him, even going so far as to snap a pistol at the creditor. The fire was returned, and the debt was canceled—in blood.

—A sombre-visaged boy recently indulged in the following soliloquy: "I must manage to scoop in three Sunday school picnics. There's the First Baptist, First Presbyterian and several Methodist Sunday schools that have their turn-out every Sun. Then there's five or six others come all in a heap, sometime in August. Now, something's got to be done if this duffer is tagging to git his dipper in all around. It's jest got to fly 'round and join about three Sunday schools a week for the next six weeks, if I expect to be in any kind of condition when Winter sets in."

—Sitting Bull, the last leader of the copper-colored outlaws in the far West, is about forty years of age, powerfully built, and possesses much dignity of manner. His enmity to the Government has been such that he has never drawn rations or annuities. He has acquired considerable wealth for an Indian. Beginning with a few followers, he has gradually drawn about him all the desperadoes, particularly the younger, of his own and other tribes. Notwithstanding his hatred of the whites, instances are said to have occurred where he showed personal clemency to an honorable degree.

—Better prospects are dawning for the Servians. On the eastern side, where the Turks have entered, Gen. Tchernayeff has massed his forces at Banja, with a view of resisting the invaders. This movement shows that the Servians are by no means so demoralized as might be supposed. Fighting continues on the southwestern frontier, where the Turks have just met with a heavy defeat. In Herzegovina they are likewise menaced with disaster, Mukhtar Pasha's forces being surrounded and compelled to depend on half rations. It looks, in general, as if the diplomatists were premature in their desire to "mediate."

—The peach crop is now pouring in heavily, giving new life to our market and employment to venders without number. One of the principal commission merchants says the number of car loads which arrived this morning was sixty-nine, while another gave the number as seventy-seven, including the nine that went to Boston and New Haven. Nearly all were from Delaware and Maryland. This is the largest day's business of the season, though the arrivals yesterday would compare well in quality. Prices range all the way from forty cents to $1.25 per basket. The average is not far from fifty cents, as most of the fruit is quite small.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

—In his speech at Johnstown, in New York, Gov. Hendricks touched upon the pathetic. Avoiding the incidental issues of the campaign—such, for instance, as currency and finance—he "put the question fairly," as an admiring newspaper remarks, thus: "Ask any man in our country if our affairs with respect to the management of our national matters are in the condition that he desires, and if he would wish to die and leave his country under present management, and the answer will be that he is looking forward to a better day." Had Gov. Hendricks paused a moment at this point in his Johnstown speech, who can doubt that his audience would have lifted up their voices with one accord, and sung:

> "I would not die in Spring time,
> I would not die in Fall;
> If I had my way about it,
> I would not die at all."

—The campaign in Indiana is to be Mr. Hendricks' task. Mr. Tilden will give all his attention for the present to preparing a State ticket and organizing New York. The campaign in Indiana is made up and the men presented, but in New York a very delicate work is to be done by both parties, easier and simpler with the Democrats, for Mr. Tilden has absolute and undivided management of their nominations and platform. He will select the candidate for Governor, and take personal superintendence of the New York battle. Nobody but himself knows at this moment whom he thinks of, although Mr. Dorsheimer will be the candidate will either be himself, Dorsheimer, or Clarkson Potter, son of Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania. Both these men have been with Tilden a good while this summer. The trouble with both is a want of personal following, for both are slightly pre-occupied and overstrained, and politics is still a kind of feudalism, rough and bluff and masterly.—"*Goth*" *in Philadelphia Times.*

## FIRST EDITION.

### FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON August 10, 1876.

**SENATE.**

**Printing Reports.**

The amendments of the House of Representatives to the resolution of the Senate to print 4,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the special committee which recently investigated Mississippi affairs was agreed to and the resolution passed.

**Rivers and Harbors.**

Mr. ALLISON called up the conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and in answer to a question by Mr. EDMUNDS, said the bill as agreed upon by the committee appropriated exactly five million dollars. The report was agreed to —yeas 36, nays 10.

Messrs. Boutwell Cockrell, Conkling, Davis, Eaton, McCreery, Morrill, Wadleigh, Wallace and Whyte voted in the negative. Mr. Edmunds, who voted in the negative, changed his vote to the affirmative just before the vote was announced, and then entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to. Rejected.

**The Political Arena.**

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the recent difficulty at Hamburg, S. C.

Mr. SHERMAN resumed his argument at the point where he suspended last night. He replied to the argument of Mr. Davis and others in regard to the receipts and expenditures of the Government, &c., and denied the accuracy of the figures presented by those Senators. He next referred to the last clause of the St. Louis platform, and said it was a concession of the soft-money men. Governor Tilden was against it. It was intended for the Indiana election, and intended to have a double meaning. In Ohio the repeal of the resumption clause was held to be a repeal of the resumption act and an inflation measure, while in New York it was held to be the repeal of the resumption clause of that act. It had a purposely devised double meaning. He then referred to the statutes of New York to show that Governor Tilden himself had approved an act of the Legislature of that State providing for the return to specie payments at the same time named by Congress—January 1, 1879. Yet he now called this resumption act of Congress a sham.

Mr. THURMAN then referred to Hendricks, and spoke of him as an inflationist.

Mr. MCDONALD denied that Gov. Hendricks had ever advocated an inflation of the currency, and said the Senator from Ohio could not point to an instance where he had.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said he could not remember all the speeches of Hendricks, but he was certainly regarded as being on that side of the question. He then spoke of the plans of Gov. Tilden to resume specie payments, and said he favored the hoarding of gold and silver. How did his proposition differ in the slightest degree from that of General Grant in his last annual message? Governor Tilden also said the country must have enough coin to redeem the fractional currency. He was behind the times. This had already done, so that this part of his platform had already been accomplished by the Republican party, and the first part of it had been recommended by President Grant to a Democratic House of Representatives, but disregarded by that House. Again referring to the public debt, he said since Gen. Grant came into power the expenses of the Government every year had fallen below the income. One year they paid $100,000,000 on the public debt, and another year $102,000,000. Every year, even in the last two years, the Republican party had saved money, and applied it to the payment of the debt. During the administrations of Gen. Grant the amount paid on the public debt was $626,000,000. He also read from a letter of acceptance of Gov. Tilden, and argued that he had endeavored to prejudice the use of silver in the redemption of United States notes. He (Sherman) was willing to make silver a legal tender to the amount of twenty dollars, and giving the holders of United States bonds the option of converting such notes into silver dollars of the old standard.

Mr. BOGY asked if the Senator was willing to authorize a change of a note which was a legal tender for a silver dollar not legal tender above twenty dollars.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he would leave it optional with the holder of the note. He would not compel him to receive silver.

Mr. STEVENSON asked if the Senator from Ohio would be willing to aid the Democrats by repealing the law of 1873, allow the use of silver and make it a legal tender.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he was willing to leave that matter to a commission. He then read again from the letter of acceptance of Gov. Tilden, and argued that many things in it were glaring generalities. Both candidates, Tilden and Hayes, were committed to a return to specie payment, and the question was which party, which set of men, could be trusted to bring about these great results. The Republican party during the administration of Gen. Grant had paid the annual payments of interest from $134,000,000 to $100,000,000, and thus saved $24,000,000 annually by the principle of paying a portion of the public debt every year. He had no doubt that if the Republican party should be continued in power four years longer the whole mass of the public debt would be converted into four and four and one-half per cent. bonds. The people of the United States knew who saddled the country with all this debt and taxation. The Democrats talked about reform in the civil service. It was rather curious to hear that party, which first declared that to the victors belonged the spoils, talk about reform. It would not be wise to depend upon the Democratic party to bring about reforms with the aid of a Democratic Congress. This country has already had a taste of civil service reform in the Democratic House of Representatives. Where was Barclay? Where were all the soldiers who were wounded in the service of their country? All gone! The contest upon which the country was about to enter was not to turn upon a financial question. The real question in this campaign was rising higher and bigger every day, and it was whether the Democratic party should be restored to power in this country.

Hejdlen referred to the Southern outrages, and said the Democratic party was charged with them, and upon that party rested the responsibility of putting them down. The people of the North had been generous to the people of the South, and one of the things which could happen for the South would be the restoration of the Democratic party to power, as it could only be done by a united South, and that would array the North against them. He argued that Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina were Republican States, and if the Republican majorities there were overcome by violence the people of the North would know it. He believed the safety of the whole country demanded the success of the Republican party. He spoke of Governor Hayes as a brave soldier and honest man, and said it was better to trust him with the high power of President of the United States than Governor Tilden, with all his promises, and backed by the Democratic party.

Mr. MCDONALD made a lengthy address in reply.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented lengthy tables from the Treasury Department, showing the public debt for each year from 1836 to 1871, when a change was made in the manner of stating accounts, and said the discrepancy shown by the change was $421,000, and that had been fully explained. He also presented tables of losses on each $1,000 collected and expended, arranged by the administration, since the formation of the Government, showing that the loss on each $1,000 received during the administration of Gen. Grant was eighty-nine cents each, and on each $1,000 expended thirty-four cents. He argued that this showed the Republican party had kept its promises of loss to put down fraud and reform the public service.

Pending the discussion Mr. WINDOM called up the House bill to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government. Passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

**The Right of Suffrage.**

Mr. LORD offered a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage prescribed by the Constitution of the several States is subject to the fifteenth amendment, and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right in some States, notwithstanding the efforts of good citizens, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, and that the object of the fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights conferred by the amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent a free exercise of the right of suffrage should meet with certain condign and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred, or may hereafter occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by a fine and imprisonment or one demanding the punishment of death.

Mr. CLYMER moved to send the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LORD was pressed by the Republicans to call the previous question, which he did.

There was great confusion on the Democratic side of the House, and it was apparent that not many had been consulted by Mr. Lord.

On seconding the demand the Democrats began filibustering, and nearly all abstained from voting to prevent the vote of a quorum. The vote stood 79 ayes to 19 nays—not a quorum. The Republicans then demanded a call of the House, and were strong enough to carry their point. During the call a large number of Democrats gathered about Mr. Lord's desk—among the number Messrs. Cox, Reagan, Landers, Morrison, Clymer, Bright and Taylor, and held a consultation. The call showed 173 members present.

The question then recurred upon seconding the demand for the previous question. The vote, being taken by tellers, resulted—yeas 34 and nays 21, the Democrats, with a few exceptions, voting in the negative or abstaining from voting. Another call of the House was ordered.

Mr. LORD asked unanimous consent to make a statement, but objection was made by Mr. HEREFORD. Finally the resolution passed—yeas 174, nays 2—those voting nay being Messrs. Bland (Mo.) and Reagan (Texas.)

A vote was then taken on the preamble, which was agreed to—yeas 124, nays 31.

**The Navy Department Investigation.**

Mr. BEEBE, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, submitted a majority report of the committee, together with three resolutions. The latter are as follows:

*Resolved*, That Isaiah Hancom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs in the Navy Department, is unworthy and incompetent to hold that position, and that the interest of the Bureau, the Department and Government require his removal.

*Resolved*, That by reason of the negligence of Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and his order to pay the firm of Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. the claim presented by them in January, 1874, the Government of the United States was defrauded by said Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. of the sum so paid, to wit: $82,019.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the annexed testimony, together with the reports of the majority and minority of the committee, and of these resolutions, with notice of the action of the House of Representatives herein, be laid before the President of the United States by the Clerk of this House.

The minority report, signed by Mr. Baker (N. Y.), offers no resolution of action, but sums up that there is no evidence to show that there was any collusion between Wilson and Isaac Bell, of the firm of Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. to defraud the Government in the final adjustment of their claim.

Mr. CONGER called for the reading of the reports, pending which Mr. HEREFORD made a conference report on the River and Harbor bill.

After some dilatory proceedings the conference report was agreed to—yeas 104, nays 55.

The House then resumed consideration of Mr. Beebe's report. The reading of the report was dispensed with, and without discussion and without division the resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that although the appropriation bills were all substantially passed or agreed upon, still the Legislative bill could not be engrossed before to-morrow, and he therefore, at the suggestion of the Committee of Ways and Means, desired to have a bill passed continuing the temporary arrangement for the expenditures of the Government until Monday next.

A bill was thereupon introduced and passed.

Mr. TOWNSEND then addressed the House on the subject of currency.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Louisiana Affairs were ordered printed.

Adjourned.

## THE SPORTING WORLD.

**The Turf.**

SARATOGA, August 10.—The weather is very hot.

The race drew well attended. The first race, five furlongs, for two year olds, was won by Purgear's Narragansett filly, Basil second, Bremer third. Time 1:03½.

The Kennier stakes, two miles, was won by a brother to Bassett, Sultana second, Barricade third. Time 3:35.

The mile and a half dash was won by Picalo, Burgoo second, Inspiration third. Madge was the favorite, with Remington second choice. Time 2:38½.

The selling race, one mile and a quarter, was won by Arcturus, Romney second, Meon third. Time 2:11¾. Arcturus sold for $350 in a pool of $1,700. Meon was the favorite, and Papermaker second choice.

ROCHESTER, August 10.—On the third day of the Rochester races from 10,000 to 12,000 people were present. In the free for all race, after the 2:22 contest, Green appeared with Lucille Golddust, having chosen her in preference to Lulu. George Voorhees appeared behind Badge Fullerton. The notification of Dan Mace's expulsion from the Buffalo track having been received by the association, Charles Marvin drove Smuggler, and Pete Johnson Bodine. In the first heat Bodine drew the pole, Smuggler the second place, Fullerton third, and Lucille Goldduat outside. The start was to Bodine's advantage, but he immediately went up and fell to the rear. Fullerton led all the way to the three-fourths pole, Smuggler gradually closing up, and during a magnificent race got the home stretch. Smuggler passed Fullerton, winning the heat by nearly two lengths amid tremendous cheering. Time 2:15¾.

Second heat—Smuggler was a favorite in the pools, selling at $100, while the field sold only from $20 to $50. Fullerton was given a poor start, the others even. At the quarter Smuggler led a length, Goldduat and Bodine being even for the second place. On the back stretch Fullerton made a tremendous spurt, while Lucille slipped and fell behind. Fullerton gradually closed on Smuggler at the finish, but the latter won by just about a length, Fullerton second and Lucille a good third, she having trotted finely the last half, Bodine last. Time 2:18.

Third heat—Fullerton was in the rear when the word was given. He made a fine burst, however, on the turn, and at the quarter was neck and neck with Bodine. Smuggler got to the front once, pressed by Lucille Goldduat, who was only a length behind him. At the quarter Fullerton and Bodine were about even, a length behind Lucille. The race between them was a fine one. Lucille gained somewhat on Smuggler on the third quarter. The stallion was equal to the occasion, however, and won easily in 2:19¾.

At the conclusion of the race Smuggler was presented by Mr. Whitney, on behalf of the ladies of Rochester, a splendid wreath of flowers.

Summary—2:32 class, purse $2,000. Frank 5, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1; Allen 1, 3, 4, 4, 2, 2; Proctor 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3; Gray Salem 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, ruled out; Young Wickes 4, 5, 3, 3, 4, ruled out; Albemarle, ruled out by the Buffalo Park Association for pulling. Jerry Postle, Rosseau, Woodpecker, Goldduat, Judge, and Captain Smith drawn. Time 2:28¼, 2:26¼, 2:23, 2:25½, 2:29 and 2:28¼.

**Base Ball.**

CEDAR HILL, KY., August 10.—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 2.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Mutuals, 9; Athletics, 7.

## RELIGION AND SCHOOLS.

**Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.**

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed upon and reported the following as a substitute for the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution concerning religion in common schools:

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States:

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution; namely,

ARTICLE 16. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under any State. No public property, and no public revenue of or any loan of credit by or under authority of the United States, or State, territorial or municipal, and that corporation, shall be appropriated to or made or used for the support of any school, educational or other institutions under the control of any religious sect, organization or denomination, or wherein the particular creeds or tenets of any religious or anti-religious sect, organization or denomination shall be taught, and no such particular creed or tenets shall be read or taught in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by such revenue or loan of credit, and no such appropriation or loan of credit shall be made to any religious or anti-religious sect, organization or denomination, or to promote its interests or tenets. This article shall not be construed to prohibit the reading of the Bible in any school or institution, and it shall not have the effect to impair rights of property already vested.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to provide for the prevention and punishment of violations of this article.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD.

### The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

**THE WAR IN TURKEY.**

PARIS, August 10.—A special to *Le Temps* from Vienna says the note which Ristics, the Servian Premier, is preparing to be sent to the powers giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Servia, may serve equally to pave the way for mediation or for justifying war to the death.

LONDON, August 10.—A special to the *Daily News* from Trebinje says the Montenegrins have retired, some towards Podgoritza and some towards Bangalu. Moukhtar Pacha has made an excursion to the frontier unmolested. An offensive movement of Turks is probable.

LONDON, August 10.—The Great Northern Telegraph Line to China and Japan, which was interrupted on July 31, is now working, and communication with the East is again established. Communication is also complete with Australia and New Zealand, the cable between Java and Australia, which broke six months ago, having been repaired.

The extensive establishment of Grant & Co., engravers, lithographers and publishers, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at one million dollars.

LONDON, August 10.—Gen. Tschalak, who with Gen. Authich defeated Dervish Pacha near Sienitza, is reported to be retreating from that place. Gen. Tchernayeff is advancing from Banja.

A telegram from St. Pettersburg says Gen. Horatovitz maintains his position at Banja Pass, where he awaits re-enforcements.

Gen. Despotouch, the new commander in chief of the Bosnians, announces that he has taken seven Turkish entrenchments and occupied several villages on the Usa.

PARIS, August 10.—A dispatch to *Le Temps* from Vienna states that the Servian Premier, Ristics, rejects all offers of mediation, declaring that Servia will not treat for peace until the Turks are under the walls of Belgrade.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

LONDON, August 10.—Eight American, three Dutch, one London and six Liverpool cotton firms were represented at the convention here yesterday. Samuel Simpson, of New Orleans, President. He stated the objects of the meeting, as declared in the resolutions of the American National Cotton Exchange in N. Y., to be non-action, but sums up that there is no evidence to show that there was any collusion between Wilson and Isaac Bell, of the firm of Tilton, Wheelwright & Co. to defraud the Government in the final adjustment of their claim.

LONDON, August 11.—In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton, Under Secretary for India, made the official statement of the Indian finances, which he pronounces satisfactory. He treated elaborately the causes of the depreciation of silver, which he attributed in great measure to the panic.

Mr. Goshen hoped the question of the depreciation of silver would receive serious attention. The Government was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the fall of silver on the countries producing the precious metal. He saw no disposition on the part of the country whose action greatly affected the question to substitute gold for silver currency. Did the Government have reports as to the steps taken by us regarding bills on the subject of silver currency? The statistics the Committee on Depreciation had regarded the American mines ended with 1875. Those mines must be watched with great anxiety, if we were to form any opinion of the future of silver as to the future price of silver. It has been stated that these mines paid themselves by the gold produced, that the silver was practically a free coinage. Nothwithstanding him its efforts to remove certain officers of the district, Ward (Republican) said Ward was removed while he (Logan) was lying in his bed, sick. The only knowledge he had of his removal was a telegram from Senator Oglesby, his colleague, asking him to concur in the recommendation of another person. Senator Logan brought Wilson's attention to the fact that some attacks had been made upon him in the newspapers in connection with whisky frauds. Wilson said to him and to his wife that he (Logan) had nothing to do with them, and that the publications were slanderous. While there, Wilson was interviewed by a reporter, to whom Wilson said Logan had nothing more to do with the whisky ring than he (Wilson) had.

Col. Matthews confirmed the truth of these assertions. Senator Logan further said he never, as had been charged by Wilson, interfered, directly or indirectly, with the prosecution of whisky frauds in Chicago or elsewhere. He did, however, go to the President and recommend Wilson's removal, for the reason that District Attorney Ward at Chicago told him Wilson had said to him that Logan would have to be indicted as a political necessity, to which Ward said there was no testimony to this end, when Wilson replied: "It makes no differences. Indict him first and find evidence afterwards." He had learned something to that effect from others. Mr. Logan went to the President and told him that a man who would act in that way was unfit to be Solicitor of the Treasury, especially as Wilson had said he (Logan) was entirely innocent of complicity with the whisky frauds. The President, however, did not remove Wilson.

Senator Logan did not remember the date of the interview, but it was last Spring. Senator Logan wished to be distinctly understood that his object was not, as had been insinuated, to remove Wilson to protect the whisky men or any others, but because he conspired to destroy a man whose reputation was better than his own.

Representative Cochran asked Logan whether he ever recommended to the President the removal of Secretary Bristow, which question Mr. Logan answered by saying he never interfered in the matter of the President's Cabinet. He had no recollection of speaking to the President on the subject of his Cabinet. He may, however, have conversed with the President about Secretary Bristow, and may have said that he thought Bristow was not in harmony with him on political matters, and may have said if he were President he would not want him as a Cabinet officer. If it had then occurred to him to say so he would have said it, but he did not remember whether he said so or not.

Mr. Logan was asked by Representative Cochran a number of questions of a political character, including some about appointments and the subject of Gen. Henderson's removal, in part answer to which he said he did not know whether he ever spoke to the President about it or not, but if he had been President he would have removed Henderson as he would have removed any man who abused him.

**A Disagreement.**

Representatives Cochran and Plaisted being in disagreement as to the relevancy of certain questions in connection with Henderson, Representative Knott was sent for, to whom Representative Cochran submitted the points of disagreement between him and Mr. Plaisted, when Senator Logan said: I was invited here to answer what Wilson said about me, but you have introduced matters about the removal of Henderson which have nothing to do with the subject regarding which I was called to testify. You are trying to put me in the position of a boy, to answer any question asked of me. I told you I knew nothing personally about the whisky ring, and you are asking me about the President's removal of officers.

Representative Cochran—I was not aware of any specific matters to which you were called to testify.

Mr. Logan—You put a hypothetical case, and I will not answer to it.

Mr. Knott then decided that the original question was irrelevant, and that Mr. Cochran's question went still further in the same direction.

Scott Smith, a newspaper correspondent, was called, and testified that on April he had a conversation with Buford Wilson, who told him he expected to secure the indictment of Senator Logan and Jasper D. Ward, District Attorney.

Witness asked certain questions of this information, but Wilson declined to let him do so. He, however, prepared a dispatch and sent it to his respective papers, saying that two prominent politicians would be indicted. He omitted their names. Wilson further informed him that he was gathering evidence of their complicity in whisky frauds.

## WASHINGTON TOPICS.

**The Indian Appropriation Bill.**

Senators Windom, Logan and Kernan, and Representatives Randall, Scales and Hurlbut, constituting the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, have agreed upon a report, providing that the House shall recede from its proposition for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and shall consent to the item inserted by the Senate for the pay of agents, interpreters, inspectors, &c., amounting to some $216,000, and shall also appropriate the amounts required by the existing laws for the salaries of officials and clerks of the Indian Bureau as now organized. This agreement leaves only the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill still a subject of conflict.

**The Resumption Question.**

The Senate Finance Committee has informally agreed that the House bill repealing the date of the resumption act shall sleep in their committee till next winter.

**Collector Casey's Fidelity.**

The minority of the Louisiana Committee extol the fidelity to the Government of Collector Casey, and quote a statement of one hundred merchants of New Orleans testifying to the efficiency and honesty of all Federal officials at New Orleans.

## SECOND EDITION

### THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

**Senator Logan Before the Investigating Committee.**

**Some of Bluford Wilson's Statements Denied.**

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The examination of Washburne, Chief of the Secret Service, was resumed this afternoon before the sub-committee on whisky frauds. He testified that Dexter, of the special counsel for the Government, while explaining to him and to Supervisor Tutton his views as to the granting of immunity to those who would admit their guilt, said in this way he expected to reach Senator Logan and Mr. Farwell, but witness did not wish to be understood as saying that Dexter said those parties would be indicted.

Senator Logan appeared before the committee by request, when Representative Plaisted read to him the following letter, addressed by Solicitor Wilson to Secretary Bristow, dated December 3, 1875:

"DEAR GENERAL: Mr. Cook was just in to see me with some startling news. He saw President Grant after he met you, and was assured by the President that he would remove Ward promptly, and to that end he would ask Webster at once to name his successor. But what was especially noteworthy was a letter to Cook from a reliable friend in Chicago, attributing Logan's illness to sheer fright, and which charges that he is in it, and that the atmosphere is full of rumors about Ward's connection with the ring, his relations with the distiller Powell, etc. Enclosed from Brooks may interest you. The Lord give you wisdom. Faithfully,

"WILSON."

Senator Logan said he had read such a letter in a newspaper, but not in the printed testimony before the committee, and remarked that the statement of Wilson, seemingly made on purpose to cast reflections upon him, was a great surprise, for the reason that early last December, when he was very sick, almost to death, Wilson and Supervisor Matthews visited him at his room in the Palmer House in Chicago. Wilson must have known that the classics in his letter was false in every particular concerning him. It was false in all its parts so far as it referred to him by insinuation or otherwise. At that time he was confined to his bed, and could not move, and had not walked a step for six weeks. He was in that condition when Wilson and Matthews visited him.

Col. Matthews, who was present in the committee room, confirmed what had just been stated by Mr. Logan, who, resuming his statement, said any insinuation, direct or indirectly remotely or otherwise, made by Wilson or others charging him with being connected, directly or indirectly, with the whisky ring in Chicago or elsewhere, was

**A Falsehood From Beginning to End**

He never had any connection with a distillery or any connection with distillers or rectifyers, and no business with them whatever, nor had he knowledge of any frauds except as they were developed in trials and published in newspapers. In response to the charge of Wilson that Senator Logan thwarted him in his efforts to remove certain officers of the district, Ward (Republican) said Ward was removed while he (Logan) was lying in his bed, sick. The only knowledge he had of his removal was a telegram from Senator Oglesby, his colleague, asking him to concur in the recommendation of another person. Senator Logan brought Wilson's attention to the fact that some attacks had been made upon him in the newspapers in connection with whisky frauds. Wilson said to him and to his wife that he (Logan) had nothing to do with them, and that the publications were slanderous. While there, Wilson was interviewed by a reporter, to whom Wilson said Logan had nothing more to do with the whisky ring than he (Wilson) had.

Col. Matthews confirmed the truth of these assertions. Senator Logan further said he never, as had been charged by Wilson, interfered, directly or indirectly, with the prosecution of whisky frauds in Chicago or elsewhere. He did, however, go to the President and recommend Wilson's removal, for the reason that District Attorney Ward at Chicago told him Wilson had said to him that Logan would have to be indicted as a political necessity, to which Ward said there was no testimony to this end, when Wilson replied: "It makes no differences. Indict him first and find evidence afterwards." He had learned something to that effect from others. Mr. Logan went to the President and told him that a man who would act in that way was unfit to be Solicitor of the Treasury, especially as Wilson had said he (Logan) was entirely innocent of complicity with the whisky frauds. The President, however, did not remove Wilson.

Senator Logan did not remember the date of the interview, but it was last Spring. Senator Logan wished to be distinctly understood that his object was not, as had been insinuated, to remove Wilson to protect the whisky men or any others, but because he conspired to destroy a man whose reputation was better than his own.

Representative Cochran asked Logan whether he ever recommended to the President the removal of Secretary Bristow, which question Mr. Logan answered by saying he never interfered in the matter of the President's Cabinet. He had no recollection of speaking to the President on the subject of his Cabinet. He may, however, have conversed with the President about Secretary Bristow, and may have said that he thought Bristow was not in harmony with him on political matters, and may have said if he were President he would not want him as a Cabinet officer. If it had then occurred to him to say so he would have said it, but he did not remember whether he said so or not.

Mr. Logan was asked by Representative Cochran a number of questions of a political character, including some about appointments and the subject of Gen. Henderson's removal, in part answer to which he said he did not know whether he ever spoke to the President about it or not, but if he had been President he would have removed Henderson as he would have removed any man who abused him.

**A Disagreement.**

Representatives Cochran and Plaisted being in disagreement as to the relevancy of certain questions in connection with Henderson, Representative Knott was sent for, to whom Representative Cochran submitted the points of disagreement between him and Mr. Plaisted, when Senator Logan said: I was invited here to answer what Wilson said about me, but you have introduced matters about the removal of Henderson which have nothing to do with the subject regarding which I was called to testify. You are trying to put me in the position of a boy, to answer any question asked of me. I told you I knew nothing personally about the whisky ring, and you are asking me about the President's removal of officers.

Representative Cochran—I was not aware of any specific matters to which you were called to testify.

Mr. Logan—You put a hypothetical case, and I will not answer to it.

Mr. Knott then decided that the original question was irrelevant, and that Mr. Cochran's question went still further in the same direction.

Scott Smith, a newspaper correspondent, was called, and testified that on April he had a conversation with Buford Wilson, who told him he expected to secure the indictment of Senator Logan and Jasper D. Ward, District Attorney.

Witness asked certain questions of this information, but Wilson declined to let him do so. He, however, prepared a dispatch and sent it to his respective papers, saying that two prominent politicians would be indicted. He omitted their names. Wilson further informed him that he was gathering evidence of their complicity in whisky frauds.

**The Missouri Train Robbery.**

SEDALIA, Mo., August 10.—General Montgomery, Larry Hazen, the Cincinnati detective, Sheriff Rogers and others, who with Hobbs Kerry, the train robber, went out on Monday to search for papers taken from the express safes, returned last night. They found the place where the robbers divided their booty, and discovered a great number of papers, consisting of rifled envelopes, checks, drafts, coupons, etc, scattered over a considerable space of ground, damaged by rain and exposure. The drafts, checks, etc, amounted to many thousand dollars, mostly drawn by Treasurer Jaynes, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, for the payment of employes. Kerry did not point out the place where the papers were found. It was discovered accidentally by one of the party. Kerry has been returned to the Cooper county jail.

**The Catholic Church and the Public Schools.**

CINCINNATI, August 10.—The *Catholic Telegraph* this morning contains a letter from Archbishop Purcell, defining the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the public school system of the United States. He declares that the Church has no disposition to interfere with the system. He further says: "No doubt justice and equality would entitle the Catholic people of this country to exemption from taxation for the support of other schools, or to a share of the public school funds in proportion to the number of pupils in the schools. But even this claim we are disposed to waive in your favor."

—It is stated that the first Protestant minister and the first Catholic priest in Australia were English convicts. Rev. W. Hutton was transported in 1798 for taking part in the rebellion at Waterford. After suffering some years at Norfolk Island he was permitted to go to Sidney in 1806; was, after a year, appointed as Acting Protestant Chaplain, but after a short time returned to Europe. Rev. W. Harold, a Catholic priest, was transported at the same time. He applied to the Government to officiate as Catholic Chaplain, but was not permitted. He was subsequently allowed to return home. Father Peter O'Neill, of Youghal, was a transported rebel, but got an early pardon, and was sent home in 1802. The first priest who was permitted to officiate was Father Dixon. He was also a convict, but gained the favor of the authorities, and when he returned to Ireland in 1808, then, in the language of the Irish rebel chief, Colonel Hall, "They were left without a priest or minister, or any kind of preacher, except a barn-ranter, that neither Roman Catholics nor Protestants would go to listen to."

**Pennsylvania Military Academy.**

Chester, Pa., opens September 13. Civil engineering, classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. Theo. Hyatt, President, Chester, Pa. Col. Hyatt will be at the Monongahela House on Thursday, August 10, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and will be happy to see patrons of the academ

# DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....M. P. REED... GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

**Official Paper of Allegheny County.**

TERMS FOR 1876

*DAILY GAZETTE.*

POSTAGE PREPAID.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Mail, per annum | $8 00 |
| By Mail, for six months | 4 00 |
| By Mail, for three months | 2 00 |
| By Mail, for one month | 75 |
| By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier | 15 |

*All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.*

*WEEKLY GAZETTE,*

POSTAGE PREPAID

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Subscribers | $1 75 |
| Clubs of Five | 1 50 |
| Clubs of Ten | 1 40 |

*A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.*

*Give full address, postoffice, county and State also nearest Express Office, in order that ther may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.*

*Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.


SINCE the nomination of General HARRISON political affairs in Indiana have taken a brighter aspect than we thought possible. Even the Democratic Chicago *Times* admits this fact, and goes so far as to say, "if any Republican can carry Indiana, General HARRISON is the man."

SENATOR EATON, of Connecticut, has managed, by his intensely copperhead speeches, to disgust even the Democratic Senators who are possessed of political sense. They realize that the temper of the people is not at all favorable to a rehash of the copperheadism of the war.

THE dog show, in connection with the Centennial, promises to prove an attractive feature of the great Exhibition. The dog fanciers of the country will be on hand, and the list of entries is quite large. There are those who think canines are not of special advantage to the Exposition, particularly in the line of dignity.

IT is quite evident that the official and military mind is not entirely at ease over the situation in the Indian country. The separation, at last accounts, of the two commands, and the gathering strength of the Indians, are not agreeable indications. Hope for the best continues to be entertained, but a serious disaster would not prove an entire surprise.

GENERAL FORSYTHE, of General SHERIDAN'S staff, tells a hopeful story as to the condition of our troops in the Indian country. He affirms that all is favorable, the troops of the two commands near each other at the time he left. He regards the soldiers as in good condition for a fight, and appears confident that the result of a battle will be altogether favorable.

THE revival in the oil trade, both as to the amount refined in this city, and the selling value of the refined oil, constitute one of the most interesting features of the business. It has an interest, also, to the country at large that is of great value. We may, at some time, look up the facts, —as the growth of prosperity depends on the prosperity of every branch of trade.

WAGNER, at Bayreuth, is about to reap the triumph for which he has labored so long. His great theater, or opera house, is about to be opened, and the musical demonstration is intended to be unusually grand. It is meant, indeed, to be the musical event of the age. Celebrities from all parts of Europe are pouring into the town to witness a musical performance on so grand a scale.

THE impartiality and honesty of Democratic investigations is shown in the reported admission of the Chairman of the Louisiana Investigating Committee, that his report was stronger than the facts would warrant, in order to offset the letter of the President on the Hamburg massacre. Whether this admission was made or not, the report is certainly far stronger and more partisan than the facts at all warrant.

GENERAL BUTLER has changed districts in Massachusetts, and now has the Congressional nomination in the Seventh District. His pliability of financial sentiment was happily illustrated, in his letter of acceptance, by the declaration that while he was personally of the same views as heretofore, yet as Congress had fixed a time for resumption, it was best to adhere to it. What BENJAMIN doesn't know about hedging is not worth learning.

EVEN the London *Times* is forced to recognize, at last, the utter brutality of the Turks in Bulgaria, and to intimate that a repetition of it in Servia will not be tolerated. Yet the Servians declare that atrocities just as brutal have been perpetrated on their people since the Turks crossed into their territory. It may be delayed and disguised, but the necessity will yet come for blotting out the Turks from Europe. They are essentially barbarians, and belong to Central Asia, and not in Europe.

A BETTER evidence of the hold possessed by Senator BLAINE, on the affections of the people of Maine could not be given, than that manifested on the occasion of their Congressional Convention. He was received with an enthusiasm that was positively embarrassing. His short speech indicated his old power, and while his health is not fully restored, he is actively at work, and proposes to do full service in the pending canvass in his State. He will then come Westward, where he will be accorded an ovation.

THE attempts of the Democracy to create the impression that the colored people South are ready to vote freely with them are not permitted to go unchallenged. ROBERT SMALL, perhaps the most popular colored man in South Carolina, and member of Congress from that State flatly contradicted Mr. HOOKER on Wednesday, when he voiced the idea that the blacks loved so rapturously their old Southern masters as to be willing to vote for them for office. He stated emphatically that if Democratic Kuklux were kept out of the way, not a colored man in all the South would vote for the Democratic party.

WE are not sufficiently informed as to all the fine points in military etiquette to know just how serious the offense of Colonel GUTHRIE, of the Greys was, in turning his back to the reviewing officer, accidentally, during parade, but we are impressed that the said official was exceedingly exacting to arrest and degrade a gentlemanly and honorable officer so summarily. We are of the opinion that there is altogether too much of "little brief authority" in our local military organization. As friends and neighbors there ought to be none of this. Proper military discipline is one thing; but an attempt to catch at every little peccadillo, and to use harshness at every technical offense, where intentional or otherwise, is petty and trifling.

THE dilatory policy of the Democrats of the House has prevented the erecting this year of the military posts on the Yellowstone, and will necessitate the prolongation of the war into the winter. The so-called economy of the House, which really consists of a spiteful effort to prevent the vigorous prosecution of the affairs of the Government, has actually resulted, or will result, in large outlays yet. The mere prolongation of the Indian war will cost several millions of dollars. The senseless political bigotry of the Democrats of the House is beginning to receive open manifestations of disfavor from Democratic Senators and others. Party tactics and discipline is one thing, and partizan bigotry and stupidity another and very different thing.

THE defeat of the Servians practically ends the war, unless the Turks, inspired by the frenzy that is upon them, should commit such atrocities as will compel Russia to turn upon her. Much of the aroused feeling turns against England, who is regarded as the protector of the Turks, and who has done little or nothing against the Bulgarian atrocities. The horrible massacres in Bulgaria, incredible as they seemed at first, proved to have been scarcely exaggerated. The released fanaticism of ISLAM has helped OSMAN PASHA to his victories, and the march of the Turks through Servia will leave only blood and ashes behind it. Such devices as are employed in Constantinople, of enlisting Christian vagabonds under a banner blazoned with the Cross and Crescent, side by side, deceive Europe no longer. Even in England the conventional pro-Turkish feeling is rapidly dying out; the London *Times* simply gives a late expression to a sentiment which has been spreading and growing for two months past, until it has become something very like indignation at the cool, indifferent attitude of the Government. Even the plea of maintenance of the Ottoman Power in Europe, as a political necessity, will have little weight in the face of such evidence as has now been furnished to the world.

### *A BOMBSHELL.*

SCOTT LORD, a Democrat, moved by some impulse that is inexplainable as yet, offered a resolution in the House yesterday, so right and proper in itself, that it threw the House into an uproar, the Democracy resorting to every possible dodge to avoid facing the question. It simply and innocently proposed to administer condign punishment on those who by intimidation, terrorism, or otherwise, interfered with the rights of citizens. It was so manifestly right that the slightest hesitancy should have been shown in adopting it. Yet the Democrats at first refused to vote, thus preventing the appearance of a quorum in its favor. They then began to fillibuster, in the midst of which HEISTER CLYMER moved the reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. This was too apparent, and the motion was voted down. Driven into a corner, the Democracy finally voted for the resolution, but amid curses, loud and deep on the proposer of it. A more complete and characteristic exhibit of the spirit of the Democracy could not have been made. They were palpably unwilling to reflect on their friends at the South, who with murder and torture, force votes to their cause. They feared to so openly applaud such massacres as that at Hamburg, for fear of public sentiment at the North. The drift of their wishes was clearly indicated by the anxiety manifested to avoid a commitment on the resolution. Finally, driven to the wall, they preferred to brave popular sentiment among their murderous gang at the South, to meeting the intelligent and aroused feeling at the North. And this is the crowd that supports TILDEN.

### *THE MISSISSIPPI REPORT.*

The investigation into political affairs has been attended with so much interest that we embody the points of the majority report, made by Senator BOUTWELL, rather than occupy space with the report itself. Senator BAYARD made a minority report which we may hereafter consider. The reputation of Senator BOUTWELL should afford evidence that the majority report is in itself a fair reflex of the [illegible] Most of the report is made up of facts, about which there seems to be no possibility of dispute, and these are more severe on the Democracy than any reflections contained in the report. During the twenty years from 1850 to 1870, the State was under Democratic rule. The total expenditures for that time were $25,832,646 44, or an annual average of $1,291,632 32. Under the Republican administration for six years, from 1870 to 1876, the aggregated expenditures were $5,957,525 78, or an annual average of $992,290 96. When, in January, 1870, the Republicans came into power, State warrants were worth but sixty-five cents on the dollar. The State Capitol and mansion were dilapidated. The Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum had to be enlarged, and all these improvements cost nearly two prices, because payments were made in warrants at their reduced value. In addition the free school system, to which Mississippi had been a stranger, was introduced, and the expense of that was about $320,000 a year, for the six years. Deducting these extraordinary but essential and necessary expenditures, and the average expenses of administering State affairs under Republican administration were but $523,720.96.

Coming to the election of 1875, about which so much trouble has been had, the report shows that Governor AMES agreed to abandon the effort to organize the militia, General GEORGE representing the White Liners agreeing that there should be a fair and peaceful election. Governor AMES faithfully kept his promise, while that of GEORGE was systematically disregarded by the Democrats, and violence was practiced by them, which found no justification in anything done by Governor AMES. "The effort on his part to organize the militia for the preservation of the public peace seems to the committee to have been not only lawful, but proper, and the course of the Democrats, in organizing and arming themselves to resist the Governor in his efforts to preserve the public peace, was unlawful, and the proceedings should have been suppressed by the State authorities, if possible, and in case of failure on their part, by the Government of the United States." The report continues by referring to the riot at Clinton, evidence being quoted to show that it was inspired by the Raymond *Gazette*, and that it was not justified by any circumstance whatever. "On the other hand, it is to be said, speaking generally, that a controlling part, and, as we think, a majority, of the white Democratic voters of the State were engaged in a systematic effort to carry the election, and this with a purpose to resort to all means within their power, including, on the part of some of them, the murder of prominent persons in the Republican party, both black and white."

Summing up this phase of the subject, the committee conclude that the young white men constitute the dangerous element; that there is a general disposition on the part of white employers to force employes to vote the Democratic ticket; that there were Democratic armed clubs in all parts of the State, and that it was openly declared that their intention was to carry the election at all hazards. Also, that in several counties, prior to the election, it was impossible for Republicans to hold meetings. The riots at Vicksburg and Clinton were the result of a deliberate purpose on the part of Democratic leaders to terrorize Republicans. After the Clinton riot the country was scoured for days by the members of the Democratic organizations above referred to, and from thirty to fifty innocent persons killed. The report then enters into the details of the assassination of HAFFA, his wife's story being given in full. It shows with conclusive distinctness that the murder was political, and brutal to a degree. The evidence taken as to the murder of Senator CALDWELL and brother is also given in the evidence of his wife, proving it to have been barbarous and horrible to a degree, and undeniably in the interest of the Democratic party. We have not the space for the mention of murders thus committed, some of which are sickening. Of their political bearing there is no doubt.

It is further in evidence that the outrages committed were perpetrated in Republican counties. Also, that a Colonel BALL, who had officiated as a minister, led out a band of men one Sunday morning, and deliberately shot five negroes, and compelled others to sign a paper making themselves responsible for the good conduct of others. This system of terror intimidated Republican leaders, white and black, and compelled candidates to resign from their tickets. Telegrams from the Democratic leaders were produced to show that on election day certain Republicans were marked for death, but saved by the fact that the Democrats were so successful that their deaths were not needed, and they were spared. Fraud in counting votes was unblushingly admitted. As against all this the courts were powerless, and enough actual cases of violence and fraud were discovered which changed the character of the election,—to turn it from a Republican to a Democratic victory. The committee, in closing, declare that Governor AMES is the legal Governor of Mississippi, and the committee recommend the enactment of laws to meet the emergencies of the case.

### *POLITICAL NOTES.*

THE very worst den in New York—Tilden.

AND, by the way, what's become of Olebillallen?

TEXAS is Democratic, and her administrators have managed to spend $500,000 more than her revenues. "Rah for Tilden and Reform."

BROTHER KNOTT has'nt much hair on his head, but there's enough of it to get visibly agitated by the favorable reports of Mr. Blaine's health.

THE obscurity of Tilden's language on various essential points marks him as a sort of political cuttle-fish, which hides itself by muddying the waters in which it swims.

CARL SCHURZ has informed the Indiana Republican Committee that he will take the stump for their State ticket as soon as he can, and remain with them as long as his time will allow.

TILDEN says "live within your income." He says so conscious that no one can caution him to do the same, for a man who can bag $200,000 at one swoop has no occasion to curb his tastes, especially if they are such as Sammy's.

WE all agree that the preservation of the freedom and the purity of the ballot is essential to the maintenance of free government. Tilden, the barrel candidate, whose money bought his own nomination, has done more than any other man to degrade the ballot.

PENDLETON is preparing to take the stump for Tilden, whom he opposed so bitterly before the nomination. When asked why, his response is: "Because of my admiration for a man who made millions out of bankrupt railroads while I pocketed less than one hundred thousand."

Van Amburg Knott in an awful rage,
Went storming into the tiger's cage;
With thong and prod he marched up and down,
And lashed the air, with an angry frown;
"How lucky," I heard the urchins say,
"For him 't's the tiger's been taken away."

THE hard-money Democratic journals are in a curious state of mind. They are making desperate but futile efforts to prove that the repeal of the resumption act is a step toward resumption, while their soft-money allies are declaring with great joy that it is a step toward inflation. The inflationists are having much the better of the argument.

MR. HENDRICKS, during the late unpleasantness, was a decided enemy of the Union. He even went so far as to become a "Knight of the Golden Circle." Now his record is coming home to him, and the soldiers and their friends are preparing to vote unanimously against the miserable spies, traitors and cowards who refused to lift a hand for the Union when it was imperilled.

THE exposure of Hendrick's mule claim business is creating a sensation. Clymer's Committee ought to investigate it. It has some whitewash on hand, no doubt. By the way, why didn't Clymer bring that out long ago? It stood next on the record to the Kentucky Central Claim, and it is somewhat surprising that Clymer should have missed Hendricks while hitting Pendleton.

THERE is this to be said to the credit of Mr. Hayes. He was never accused of embezzling railroad stock, and was never called a thief under oath. Let the public compare the records all the way back, and they will find that Tilden long ago was known as a wrecker of railroads and embezzler of the bonds of stockholders. Not a word has been or can be said against the character of Governor Hayes.

ARDENT supporters of the Democratic National candidates take great pleasure in attaching the legend "Reform" to their ticket, making it read "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform." But to keep "Reform" at the tail end of the ticket is hardly fair, when they claim it as their strongest card. Why not change it a little, and give "Reform" a chance? Make the ticket read "Reform Tilden and Hendricks." Then it would mean something, and show a perfect application.

WELL may the rising young Democrat ask himself if it pays to be honest. He reads the record and sees that every time Mr. Tilden was asked to give advice in regard to wrecking a railroad, he received a fee of $20,000, as shown by the Erie, St. Louis and Alton, and other records. Occasionally he stole a few hundred thousand dollars in bonds, in addition. After accumulating a fortune estimated at $5,000,000 as honestly as any burglar might, he is nominated for the Presidency, and every editor who wants a check and an office lands him as a Reformer. So the rising young Democrat asks if it pays to be honest. Let him wait till November, and he will see the people trample the hypocrite under foot, and put an honest man and a patriot in the Presidential chair. Hayes will be elected.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, has a way of writing which is as nervous and forcible as his way of speech. Several of his utterances lately having been distorted by Democrats who hoped he would not support Hayes and Wheeler, he writes to the Peoria *Transcript* correcting them, and adds: "I do say that the worst wards, the worst cities, the worst States, are the Democratic wards, the Democratic cities, and the Democratic States. I do say that the Hamburg murderers are supporters of Tilden and Hendricks. I do say that the haters of liberty—the assassins of colored men, women, and children—the masked wretches who ride to the hut of the freedmen and shoot him down like a beast, disregarding the prayers and tears of wife and children—I do say that these men are not for Hayes and Wheeler. I do say that the real friends of liberty are the only friends of labor, and that those who vote for Hayes and Wheeler are the best friends of liberty, labor, and law. I write this for one reason, and for one reason only. I am unwilling that any one should believe that I judge men by their condition or position, instead of by their heads and hearts."

#### Hopkins and Cochran Stand Up.

Queries for Congressmen James H. Hopkins and Alex. G. Cochran, of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts of Pa., and now renominated as candidates for re-election on the Democratic ticket:

Was there not an act passed by Congress, which became a law on the 3d of March, 1875, providing that on and after that date Congressmen elect should be entitled to draw their salary monthly, from the time of their election, even before taking their seats, or to this effect?

Did not said Hopkins, after the passage of said law, denounce the same, denominating it a "Front Salary Grab," and equally as reprehensible, iniquitous and unjust as the "Back Salary Grab," which proved so odious to the people, or words to this purport?

And did not said Hopkins and Cochran draw their pay monthly, through Pittsburgh banks, as the same accrued under this "iniquitous" "Front Salary Grab" law, from the time of their election till the time of taking their seats in the National Legislature, at the rate of $400 and some dollars per month, for a period of about nine months, amounting to near $4,000 each, not one dollar of which they ever earned?

Let Twenty-second and Twenty-third answer if they can. "QUERCUS."

#### "Let No Guilty Man Escape."

From a Paris Newspaper.

The Minister of the Interior hurries breathless to the office of the keeper of one of the State prisons:

"How is this?" he cries; "I placed an important prisoner in your keeping last week, and now he is over the frontier in Belgium, and making game of us. Read what he says in this paper."

The keeper calmly peruses the journal and returns it with the remark:

"He lies! He did not escape! I put him out."

"You—put—him—out?"

"I did. I summoned him to my office. He treated me with disrespect. I told him that unless he could behave himself I would put him out. He continued his disorderly conduct, and I just kicked him into the street. That's how it was."

#### A Migratory Bird.

"This, ladies," said a Centennial showman in the Zoological Department, "this is the wild duck; a fowl of well-known migratious habits." "Migrations, let's have a look at him," screamed an old lady in the back part of the crowd.

### *THE COLOR LINE.*

#### Kentucky Distinctions Between Black and White—The Aim of the Democracy to Subject and Degrade the Colored Race.

When one reads the following letter, written under date of August 4th, from Berea College, at Paris, Kentucky, by Prof. E. H. Fairchild, to the Cleveland *Leader*, it will not be difficult to understand why the Democracy always have a majority in that State:

"Why are all the rebels Democrats and all the colored people Republicans? The assumption implied in this question is true with very few exceptions. The rebels are Democrats for the same reason that negroes are Republicans. They know that the rebellion was for the support of slavery, and that the Democratic party was the only support of the rebellion, and that the Republican party saved the nation by the destruction of slavery. This remembrance has something to do with their present position, but only a little. They look to the present and the future. They would change sides immediately if they could be convinced that the election of Tilden would tend to promote equal rights, and that the election of Hayes would diminish the rights of the negro. It is the aim of the Democratic party at the South to curtail the rights of the colored people, and they will support Tilden because they believe his election would aid their purpose. The negroes will vote solidly for Hayes, unless intimidated, for the sake of defeating that purpose.

"Kentucky is strongly Democratic, and having never been reckoned as a rebellious State has never been reconstructed by the General Government. It lost the institution of slavery, of course, by the Thirteenth Amendment, and the elective franchise was given to the negro by the Fifteenth, both of which amendments the State opposed; it has given negroes the right to testify in cases where white men are parties, for the protection of white citizens against a law of Congress which permitted negroes to transfer their suits to Federal courts when State courts rejected negro testimony. In other respects, the Democracy of Kentucky has had its own way, essentially, in its management of the colored people. And what has it done?

1. "Negroes are excluded from juries by State law. This is contrary to a law of Congress and to the Constitution, but that is of no account. The Democrats of Kentucky will not tolerate a colored man upon a jury till they are compelled to do it. I have known a single case where the whole jury was colored, and both parties to the suit were colored, but this was severely rebuked by Democratic papers. There are frequent cases where one party to a suit is colored and the other white. This is not because no colored men are competent to sit upon a jury. Thousands of them are as well qualified as half the white jurymen. It is simply because Democrats are not willing to sustain such a relation to colored men.

2 "Colored men are not allowed to vote for their own school officers. Their common school system is separate from that of the white people, and their trustees are appointed by the County School Commissioner, who is a white man. The trustees of white schools are elected by white voters.

3. "The schoolage of white children is from six to twenty; of colored from six to sixteen.

4. "Colored schools do not receive their equal share of the school fund. Last year they received thirty cents a scholar, while white schools received a dollar and ninety cents a scholar, which, taking into consideration the discrepancy as to school age, gives them less than one eighth as much per scholar as the white citizen.

5. "No colored child can attend a white school, nor a white child a colored school, according to law. Even where the white citizens would be willing to admit a few colored children, who, being too few, can have no school of their own, they cannot do it without losing their share of the school fund.

"It is the desire and aim of the Democracy of Kentucky to keep the colored race in the condition of servants. This is manifest not only by these unequal laws, but by many social customs. They deprecate everything which tends to lift them from this degradation. And what is true of Kentucky in this respect is doubtless true of every Southern State.

"The great question at the South, in the Presidential campaign, is the question of equal rights. If the Democracy triumph, the negroes, left without protection, will be deprived of many of the rights of citizens. The reform which Southern Democrats want is the entire subjugation of the colored race to their control. They wish to be let alone in their work of subjugation. The negroes seek protection in the enjoyment of equal civil rights, the protection promised them in the Proclamation of Emancipation. For this reason they will vote with the Republican party. The great issue of the war is essentially the issue still."

#### Italy, the Sultan and the Pope.

One most singular and yet perfectly natural result the Eastern imbroglio has led to, of which little has been said in the European and nothing at all in the American press. The troubles of the Sultan have brought the Pope and King Victor Emmanuel, the Vatican and the Quirinal, together. United Italy and the Church of Rome are of one mind at last, and that in support of the authority of the Turks over their revolted European provinces. This fact is not only curious in itself, it is the best possible illustration also of the complicated and difficult nature of the Eastern problem with which Europe has to deal. The Italian Government looks with disfavor upon the risings in Bosnia and the hostilities against Turkey of Servia and Montenegro, because every successful blow struck at the Ottoman supremacy south of the Danube and east of the Adriatic must inure to the advantage either of Austria or of Russia, or of both these empires. United Italy has already become a great Metropolitan power, and aims to become the greatest of Mediterranean powers. The Italian sea-going tonnage increased from 949,813 tons in 1869 to 1,631,059 in 1874, while the sea-going tonnage of France declined from 1,074,656 in 1869 to 978,045 in 1873. In 1874 alone Italy built and sent to sea no less than 413 vessels. It is not to the interest of Italy, either commercially or politically, that the Austrian hold on the Adriatic should be strengthened or that the Russians should occupy Constantinople. So Italy turns a cold shoulder to the Serbs and the Montenegrins. As little is it to the interest of the Church of Rome that the Greek Church should get the upper hand of all other religions in the European provinces of Turkey. The Latin Church loves the Greek Church not much better to-day than when Gregory VII imperilled the rescue of the Holy Land by excommunicating the Eastern Emperor Nicephorus. Nor has the Latin Church much cause to love the Greek Church better. The Ottomans treat the Latin Christians in Turkey better than the Russians have treated them in Poland. The pretensions of the Czar are more incompatible with those of the Pope than the pretensions of the Mahometan Sultan and Caliph. But while it is in the order of things political and ecclesiastical that the two Roman courts, the constitutional and the spiritual, should throw their influence together in behalf of the Sublime Porte, it is none the less a notable feature, and one to be pondered on, of the present situation in Europe.

#### Mutiny on an English Bark.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

A desperate encounter took place yesterday on board the English bark Havelock, lying at Pier No. 47, East River, between James Smith, age 24, a sailor and native of England, and the first mate of the vessel, Charles Durant. The dispute began in the refusal of Smith to do some work which the mate ordered him to perform. The sailor, who is spoken of as a surly, quarrelsome man, had become infuriated with liquor, and when he refused to obey orders was told by the mate that he would be placed in irons if he did not comply. The sailor replied that there was not force enough on the vessel to place him in confinement. The mate thereupon took hold of a belaying-pin, and advanced threateningly toward the mutineer. The latter drew a long sheath-knife from his belt and advanced upon the mate. They came together, and the force of the contact threw them, locked in each other's arms, upon the deck. In the struggle the sailor, after several vain attempts to stab the mate in the chest, finally drove the weapon into the mate's groin, and turned it around in the wound. The officer shouted for assistance; a policeman responded to his cries, and after a struggle succeeded in taking Smith into custody. The mate's wounds were pronounced dangerous, and last evening he was reported to be dying. The sailor was held at the Essex Market Police Court to await the result of the mate's wounds.

#### A Clergyman's Joke.

The Hartford *Courant* relates the following: A clergyman went to a livery stable one hot day recently to get a team. While waiting for it to be harnessed, he pulled off his coat and sat down in a convenient chair. A doctor came for his horse, and seeing the parson in his shirt sleeves, remarked facetiously, "You are the man I want. I should like to get you to help me at my haying." The parson said, with a twinkle in his eye: "I can't pitch, and I can't mow, but perhaps I can rake after you—I am just going to attend a funeral." At last accounts the doctor was wondering whether the clergyman was in any way related to Douglass Jerrold.


NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.


### *DRAMATIC.*

GEORGE HONEY, the English comedian, has been engaged by Jarret & Palmer, who will "star" him through the large city circuit.

THERE will probably be another dose of the Shaughnann at Wallack's unless Boucicault has stolen another play—a perfectly new thing by the *original* author.

MR. SOTHERN has opened at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and is stuttering and limping through Dundreary to crowded houses. There never has been any perfect thing on earth until now, but Dundreary is the perfection of imbecility.

HEREAFTER Madame Janauschek will remain in this country. She will begin an engagement in the Boston Theatre on the 30th of October, during which three new plays will be produced, namely: "Brunhilde," "Phædra" and "Katharine the Second of Russia."

GREAT preparations are making at Booth's for the production of Sardanapalus, a dramatic poem, rather than a play. Jarrett & Palmer must have selected it, because it winds up with a *cremation;* the last appearance of Brutus in ashes having been a great success with them.

OFFENBACH has retired to his villa, "Orphee," at Etretat, to complete the manuscript of his new book on America, which is to be published in this country about September 15. The inordinate haste of the composer to write something on a subject of which he knows nothing is characteristically *bonfic.*

BOTH authors and actors, says a writer in the *Economiste*, have to be more largely remunerated than of yore. Corneille received only a few crowns for his best tragedies. Less than a century ago a piece called "Madame Angot" was produced, which made £30,000 for the Gaite, where it was played, and the author received only £24. One may be certain that "La Fille de Madame Angot," which has had such a run in our days, has made the fortune of its authors. As regards the remuneration given to artists I shall merely remark that the celebrated actor Lekain, who played at the Theatre Francais in the time of Voltaire, received only £80, while Mme. Rachel received at the same house nearly £3,000 a year, and three months' leave of absence. In addition to this the theatre is very heavily taxed, and has to provide much more splendid costumes and scenery, &c., than in the good old days, when the house was lighted by tallow candles, and when there were no seats in the pit. In fact the theatre had been relieved of the presence of the noblesse, who had the right of taking chairs on the stage, and of a crowd of persons about the court who swaggered into the house without paying.


Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scull, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Sinnick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS.
84 Diamond Street.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER..... SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
332 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

NOTICE—WE HAVE IN STOCK THE largest assortment of Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers and Preserve Jars to be found in the city. Also 28,000 lbs of Sealing Wax to arrive on Tuesday, July 11th, all of which we are prepared to offer to the trade at hard pan prices. Would suggest that now is the time to send on your orders, as prices owing to the rapidly increasing demand must necessarily advance. Very Respectfully,
P. FAITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE, UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Wood St.

NEW CLOVER HONEY—75 BOXES extra quality White Clover Honey, from Fayette county, just received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.


### *DRAMATIC.*

GEORGE HONEY, the English comedian, has been engaged by Jarret & Palmer, who will "star" him through the large city circuit.

THERE will probably be another dose of the Shaughnann at Wallack's unless Boucicault has stolen another play—a perfectly new thing by the *original* author.

MR. SOTHERN has opened at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and is stuttering and limping through Dundreary to crowded houses. There never has been any perfect thing on earth until now, but Dundreary is the perfection of imbecility.

HEREAFTER Madame Janauschek will remain in this country. She will begin an engagement in the Boston Theatre on the 30th of October, during which three new plays will be produced, namely: "Brunhilde," "Phædra" and "Katharine the Second of Russia."

GREAT preparations are making at Booth's for the production of Sardanapalus, a dramatic poem, rather than a play. Jarrett & Palmer must have selected it, because it winds up with a *cremation;* the last appearance of Brutus in ashes having been a great success with them.

OFFENBACH has retired to his villa, "Orphee," at Etretat, to complete the manuscript of his new book on America, which is to be published in this country about September 15. The inordinate haste of the composer to write something on a subject of which he knows nothing is characteristically *bonfic.*

BOTH authors and actors, says a writer in the *Economiste*, have to be more largely remunerated than of yore. Corneille received only a few crowns for his best tragedies. Less than a century ago a piece called "Madame Angot" was produced, which made £30,000 for the Gaite, where it was played, and the author received only £24. One may be certain that "La Fille de Madame Angot," which has had such a run in our days, has made the fortune of its authors. As regards the remuneration given to artists I shall merely remark that the celebrated actor Lekain, who played at the Theatre Francais in the time of Voltaire, received only £80, while Mme. Rachel received at the same house nearly £3,000 a year, and three months' leave of absence. In addition to this the theatre is very heavily taxed, and has to provide much more splendid costumes and scenery, &c., than in the good old days, when the house was lighted by tallow candles, and when there were no seats in the pit. In fact the theatre had been relieved of the presence of the noblesse, who had the right of taking chairs on the stage, and of a crowd of persons about the court who swaggered into the house without paying.


DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

NOTE.—Despite the heavy advance in price of raw Silk, causing a scarcity and advance in prices of low priced Silks, we are pleased to announce to our patrons, our line in Black and Colored Dress Silks in as full, complete and attractive as ever, and the same good value for the money as heretofore. We respectfully invite an examination.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES.
At 5c, an extra bargain in Black Hernanis.
At 12½c, Silk Striped Grenadines, worth 25c.
At 6¼c, Light Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
At 15 and 18¾c, special bargains in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 25c up to $2, Colored and Black Grenadines and Hernanis, worth 50c to $3.

DRESS SILKS.
At 25c, a special bargain in Jap Silks, worth 50c.
At 37½ and 50c, fine Japanese Silks, worth 62½ and 75c.
At 75c to $4.50, extra good value in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 upwards, fine Colored Dress Silks, superior bargains
At $1.75, a special bargain in Colored Silks, reduced from $2.75.

NEW PLAIDS.
At 8⅓, 10 and 12½c, new desirable line of Plaids, good bargains.
At 15, 18¾ and 22c, new desirable Plaids, in new styles.
At 18¾c upwards very desirable line of Brocaded Goods.

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
At 15c to $1, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 18¾c to 50c, special bargains in Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
At 25c to $1.50, a very extensive line of seasonable goods, extra good value.

CASHMERES.
At 45c, fine Colored Cashmeres, a good bargain.
Stock very attractive and complete.

Send for the August Numbe
Free Omnibus and Delivery

BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS
WILL FIND
EXTRA GOOD VALUE
For their money in all

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 11, 1876.

Day by day, the monotonous round of events continues,—there being but little change in the financial situation. The banks are well supplied with funds, which they are loaning at easy rates. The applications fluctuate slightly, from day to day, but are not at any time large or urgent. In the discussions relative to the financial situation prevailing in many circles, we find that while considerable stress of ready funds is admitted, there is faith that the time is not distant when business activity will be again restored. The coming fall is looked confidently to as the fortunate period when better times will be enjoyed.

—City customers seem to need few and some of them no accommodations from the banks. Business of all kinds remains quiet, as might be expected at this season. Of course there is the usual amount of trade, but it is far below the desires and the ability of dealers. Hence dullness in the banks has become chronic, and the main features of the market for one day must be repeated in that for the next. Discounts to regular customers are still made at 8@10 per cent. Outside parties with approved collaterals can be accommodated by some of the banks at 2@3 below these figures, and on call paper at 4 per cent. would not be refused.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—At the rate of 90 per cent. of circulation to the bonds on deposit that the amount of national bank circulation for which the banks are responsible is $305,928,000; the difference of $23,162,000 between the amount and the $329,090,000 officially reported as outstanding at the close of last week represents circulation that has been surrendered by the banks and the bonds withdrawn, greenbacks having been deposited for the redemption of the bank circulation when it shall be presented.

—Wednesday's advices from the other side of the Atlantic were of no special importance, continued quiet prevailing in the London market, where money is as much a drug as in our own. The sum of £160,000 bullion went into the Bank of England on balance. The British consols opened somewhat firmer than they closed, yielding a little at the end of the day, United States securities retaining the late full figures, and Sixty-sevens being a quarter higher at 109¾.

—The supply of money on call continues to be offered in excess of the demand, and the turn of the market favors the borrower, who is able to arrange temporary engagements at not higher than 2 per cent. on mixed stocks, and 1@1¼ on U. S. bonds. Prime mercantile paper is in ready request at 3 to 4. The United States Treasurer to-day received $800,000 National Bank notes for redemption.—*Yesterday's N. Y. Tribune.*

—The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are reported as follows for the month of July: 1876, $1,507,000; 1875, $1,536,225; 1874, $1,286,939. Earnings first seven months: 1876, $9,408,000; 1875, $9,446,408; 1874, $7,610,903.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Miles Gallagher to L. Gallagher, May, 12, 1876: lot on Marietta street, Twentieth ward, city, ..... $1,200
Hugh McKeown to A. Chambers, October 27, 1873: lot on Washington street, Second ward, Allegheny ..... $1,100
R. F. Bushwell to M. J. Rothwell, October 19, 1874: lot on Cliff street, Robinson township, ..... $500
Elizabeth Riley to Elizabeth A. Palmer, August 2, 1876: lot on Beaver street, Sixth ward, Allegheny ..... $1
W. B. McIlvaine to John A. McKelvey, June 24, 1876, lot on Shady avenue, Twentieth ward, city, ..... $6,000
Amelia Ailes to W. J. Allen and W. F. Bunn, June 28, 1876; lot on Forbes and Chestnut streets; Sixth ward, Pittsburgh ..... $1
George Wilkinson to W. B. Mellon, October 5, 1875: one acre and nine perches in the Twenty-first ward, city, ..... $75
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Mrs. Weinman, May 8, 1876: Interest of J. W. Bennington to lot on Garden street, Mt. Washington ..... $1,400
Caroline Kraus to George Kraus, August 7, 1876: two lots in plan of Sample farm ..... $1,400
E. Riggs to James Chambers, May 6, 1874: 40 acres and 11 perches in Mifflin township ..... $1,000
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to John Maury, July 22, 1876: Interest of William Woter to lot on Union street, Sewickley, Allegheny county ..... $1,000
Samuel Dyer, assignee, &c., to A. D. Rose, July 31, 1876; lot on Hamilton street, Sixth ward, Allegheny ..... $225

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold ..... | 111¾ | 5-20's 1868-coupon | 121 |
| U. S. 6's 1881, coup | 120¾ | 10-40's | 115⅝ |
| " 1865 | 115⅞ | Currency 6's | 126½ |
| " 1862, coup | 117¾ | New 5 per cents | 116¼ |
| 5-20's 1867 | 119⅛ | 10-40's coupons | 118⅝ |

RAILWAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 103⅛ | Mich. S. & Mississippi | 13 |
| Erie | 13⅜ | Union Pacific | 60 |
| L. S. | 88⅜ | Toledo & Wabash | 22 |
| C. C. & I. C. | 99¾ | Harlem | 137½ |
| St. Paul | 35¾ | Adams Express | 112 |
| Do. Pref | 69⅞ | American Express | 59⅜ |
| Michigan Southern | 86⅜ | U. S. Express | 50¼ |
| Do. Central | 42¼ | W. Fargo & Co. Ex | 84 |
| North Western com | 88⅛ | Quicksilver | 39½ |
| Do. Pref | 93⅜ | Mariposa | 11¼ |
| Rock Island | 105⅜ | Hannibal & St. Jo | 10¾ |
| Cleve. & Pitts | 96⅝ | Panama | 129 |
| Pacific Mail | 34⅛ | Terre Haute | 5 |
| Western Union Tel. | 71 | | |

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. (S) | 49⅜ | Cen. Trans (A) | 45½ |
| Reading (S) | 44¼ | Empire do. (A) | 16⅝ |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (A) | 120½ | Mich. So. (A) | 91¼ |
| Oil Creek (S) | 9⅜ | P. C. & St. L. 7's (A) | — |
| Lehigh Valley (S) | 58⅜ | N. Pacific bonds (A) | — |

NEW YORK, August 10, 1876.

The money market was easy at 1¼@2; prime mercantile paper 3@6. The customs receipts were $321,000. The clearings were $40,000,000. Sterling was quiet; sixty days 487½, and sight 489¼. Gold was weak, opening at 111⅞, and closing at 111¼. The carrying rates were 1@1¼, and borrowing flat. Governments were a fraction lower, in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. State securities were dull. Stocks were dull, with intervals during the day of firmness and oppression. The closing prices were generally a trifle lower than the opening, but the market was firm. Anthracite coal stocks still command 1-22nd-4 from borrowers. The transactions were about 70,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 14,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Michigan Central, and 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The accounts of the Union Pacific road settle up for the first six months of the present year to June 30th, $11,000 gross and $164,000 net better than last year.

*Governments.*—United States Coupons 1881, 120¾; 5-20s '65, 115½; do. new, 117½; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121; new 5s, 116½; 10-40s, 115½; coupons 118½; currency 6s, 126½.

*State Bonds.*—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44½; Virginia old, 27; do. new, 27; Missouri 6s, 106½.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 14; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 112; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 59½; United States Express, 66½; New Central, 103; Erie, 13½; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 137½; do. preferred, 135½; Michigan Central, 42½; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 54; Illinois Central, 88½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 88½; do. preferred, 93½; C. C. C. & I., 98½; New Jersey Central, 61½; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 36½; do. preferred, 69½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 112½; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 13; Delaware & Lackawanna, 95½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2½; Indiana Central, 1½; Burlington & Quincy, 132; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 10½; Central Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific land-grant, 104½; do. Sinking Fund, 94½.

LONDON, August 10.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £249,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 57½ per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £271,000. Silver is firm at 51d. Consols: money and account, 96 9-16; 5-20s '65, 106½; do. '67, 109½; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Specie in the Bank of France decreased 908,000 francs during the week. Rentes 106f 11½c.

FRANKFORT, August 10.—United States new 5s 102½.

BERLIN, August 10.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 7,453,000 marks during the week.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**PITTSBURGH MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 10, 1876.

The general position of the leading markets has not varied much for some days; business is still reported dull and unsatisfactory, and values generally are weak, although there has been no recent important change.

APPLES—The market is overstocked and dull, and prices are weak and lower, ranging from 50 to $1.50 ₱ bbl. as to quality and condition.

ASHES—Common Soda (48 ₱ cent.) 2¾@4c; Refined do. (58 ₱ cent.) 4½@4½; Pearls, 7½c; Potash, 6½c; Flour Spar, 2; Arsenic, 5c; Black Lead, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

BERRIES—In good supply and dull; Blackberries selling at 50@75 ₱ bucket; Whortle-berries, 75@$1.

BUTTER—The unsettled dull for all grades, excepting something giltedge of which there is but little coming forward. Creamery Butter, choice rolls put up in ice, 25@27c. Prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs, 17@18c; do roll, 19@20c; common packed, 12@15.

BROOMS—As will be seen, there have been some changes in the list—some grades have been reduced 25c ₱ doz. Following is the new list issued by the "Union" factory:

| | |
|---|---|
| No 1 Hurl—plain handle | $1.50 |
| No 2 Hurl do | 1.75 |
| No 3 Hurl—painted | 2.00 |
| No 4 Hurl do | 2.50 |
| No 4 Shock Braid | 2.50 |
| No 3 Shake Braid | 2.75 |
| No 5 Hurl | 2.75 |
| No 6 Hurl | 3.00 |
| No 3 carpet—velvet finish | 3.50 |
| No 4 carpet do | 3.75 |
| No 5 carpet do | 4.00 |
| No. 7 Fancy Parlor | 3.75 |
| No. 4 Fancy Parlor | 4.00 |
| Railroad (extra heavy) | 3.00 |
| Hotel (6 sewed) | 4.50 |
| Wisps (8, 8 and 10 inch) | 1.25 1.75 |
| Toy Brooms | 1.25 1.75 |
| Misses' | 2.00 |

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no improvement in the demand and no change to make in prices, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ⅛ inch diameter and upwards | 14½ | cts, per lb | |
| ¼ " " | 14¾ | " | |
| ¾ and 5-16 in. diameter | 15¾ | " | |
| Tarred rope and lath yarn | — | " | |
| Hay, slave and leading | 14¾ | " | |

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawser laid | 14¾ | cts, per lb | |
| " Bolt Rope Yarns | 15¼ | " | |
| Sand Pump Rope | 14¾ | " | |

SISAL ROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ⅛ inch diameter and upwards | 9¾ | cts, per lb | |
| ¼ " " | 10¾ | " | |
| ¾ and 5-16 in. diameter | 10¾ | " | |

JUTE ROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alliazes | 9 | " | |

CHEESE—Is in better supply, the receipts during the past two or three days having been larger than for some time previous. New Limburger, Ohio Factory at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way. Our New York dispatch of yesterday reports that market dull.

DRIED FRUIT—There is nothing doing, and being out of season we omit quotations.

EGGS—The market has been very dull for a week or two past, and prices are weak and lower; buyers are all anxious to sell, hence they are making concessions in order to effect sales; we now quote at 10@12 for fresh receipts.

FLOUR—There is a steady demand for good reliable brands, but the general tone of the market is weak, and an early decline is not improbable. Spring Wheat flours, $5.75@6.25, the outside figure for choice; Minnesotas, $6.50@7; winters, $6.25@7; ambers, 7.00@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, 4.50@4.75.

FISH—There is a fair trade but no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½x No 1 Mess Mackerel | $23 00 | ₱ bbl, | |
| No 1 do do | 18 00 | do | |
| No 1 Shore do | 18 00 | do | |
| Large No 3 Md do | 10 50 | do | |
| No 3 Md do | 9 00 | do | |
| No 2 do | 10 00 | do | |
| No 2 Large do | 13 00 | do | |
| Split Pickled Herring | 4 50 | do | |
| Whitefish | 5 25 | ₱ half bbl | |
| Lake Herring | 2 50 | do | |
| Split Herring Codfish | 4½@5 | ₱ lb | |
| Medium do | 6 | do | |
| Halibut | 12 50 | do | |
| No 1 Herring | 50 | ₱ box | |
| Scaled do | 50c | do | |

GROCERIES—Our latest advices from the seaboard report Coffee dull; within the past two or three days there has been a decline of ⅛c ₱ lb. Importers and other large holders have made repeated attempts recently to bull the market but they were all thwarted, holders only here but all over the country, understand the situation, hence they are buying only as their immediate actual necessities require. Sugars in steady demand, and prices are firm, with indications favorable to a still further appreciation. There is not much inquiry for either Syrups or Molasses. We can report a steady demand for Rice and Teas, but no change in prices.

RICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carolina | 6¾@7¾ | Louisiana | 6¾@6¾ |

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cut Loaf | 12¾a | Standard B | 11¾a |
| Crushed | 12¾a | Standard Ex C | 11¾a |
| Granulated | 12¾a | Ref. Yellow | 10¾@ |
| Powdered | 12¾a | N. O. new crop | 8¾a 9¾ |
| Standard A | 11¾a | | |

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 65 a70 | Fair | 65 a68 |
| Prime | 60 a63 | Dark | 45 a50 |

MOLASSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. O. Choice | 65 | N. O. strictly prime | 62 |
| Fair | 60 | Demara | 50a5 |

TEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Young Hyson | 35a5 | Japan | 40a55 |
| Gunpowder | 45a5 | Oolong | 35a55 |
| Imperial | 40a 75 | Souchong | 35a75 |

COFFEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Rio | 23 a | Rio (h pkgs) | 20 |
| Prime Rio | 21¾a22 | Rio (loose) | 23¾ |
| Good Rio | 20 a21 | Roasted Java | 30 |
| Old Gov Java | 32 | | |

GRAIN—The Grain markets continue very quiet, but weare in hopes that there will soon be an improvement, and it is scarcely possible that the depression which has prevailed all summer, will long continue. There is a good demand for Wheat, and prices are nominally unchanged; No. 1 red winter at $1.10@1.15 for new, and $1.15@1.20 for old. The receipts of Oats have fallen off somewhat, and the feeling begins to prevail that prices have about touched bottom; may be quoted on track at 28@30c as to quality. The demand for Corn continues light, hence notwithstanding the supply is small it is fully up to the demand; quotable, on track, at 34@36c as to quality and condition. There is very little doing in Rye, and prices are nominal at 67@70.

HAY—The supply of baled is light, but there is not much wanted; quoted at $18@19, for No. 1 timothy, on track. New crop selling loose from country wagons at $10@15 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran reported dull at $11@12 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, $13@15; middlings and chopped feed, $15@20.

OILS—$2.30@$2.35@ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Extra winter strained lard oil, 95 and firm; summer strained do dull at 85@90c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 60@65. Miners oil, 60 for white and 57 for yellow. Linseed oil, 55@58. Carbon, 14½@15.

POTATOES—Are coming forward more freely, and prices are weak and lower; we now quote at $1.75@2.25 barrel. New potatoes sell at $2@2.50 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PLUMS—Sales at $2@2.50 per box as to quality.

PEACHES—Are coming forward freely and of better quality; $2@2 per box.

PROVISIONS—There is a steady demand for the hog products generally, and there has been no recent change in the condition of the market. Sugar-cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon in light stock and held with considerable tenacity at full prices. Our Cincinnati dispatch, of yesterday, reported that market weaker.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb | — | Mess Pork ₱ bbl | $20.75 |
| Do. Canvassed 15 | — | Short Cut do | 20.75 |
| Shoulders Ex S. C. | — | Lard, prime leaf, tcs | 12¾ |
| Do. Canvassed | 10¾ | Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres | 12¾ |
| Do. Canvassed | 15¾ | Do. ....½ bbls | 13¾ |
| Dried beef Ex S. C. | — | Do. ....pkls | 13¾ |
| Do. Canvassed | 15¾ | Do. 3 ₱ caddies | 15 |
| Beef Tongues S. C. | — | Do. 5 ₱ do | 14¾ |
| Do. Canvassed | 14¾ | Do. 3 ₱ pails | 15 |
| Bacon Shoulders | 9¾ | Do. 5 ₱ do | 15 |
| Short Rib Sides | 12¾ | Do. 10 ₱ do | 14¾ |
| Clear Sides | 12¾ | Ham Sausage | — |

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is some little inquiry for timothy seed; small sales at $2.70@2.75 ₱ bu. Nothing doing in Flaxseed or Flax.

TALLOW—Is reported weak; No. 1 city rendered 6¼@6¾c; do country, 5¾@5¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₱ cent. off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

| 9 by 8 to 7 by 9 | $1 35 | 1st Quality. | Dbl. str'th. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 by 10 to 8 by 10 | 1 75 | 4 25 | 7 00 |
| 8 by 11 to 10 by 12 | 2 50 | 4 50 | 7 50 |
| 8 by 14 to 10 by 15 | 4 25 | 4 75 | 7 50 |
| 10 by 15 to 12 by 17 | 4 75 | 5 25 | 8 75 |
| 12 by 16 to 14 by 20 | | 5 75 | 9 50 |
| 15 by 20 to 18 by 22 | | 6 00 | 9 50 |
| 15 by 26 to 20 by 30 | | 6 50 | 10 50 |
| 15 by 24 to 24 by 30 | | 6 50 | 11 25 |
| 25 by 28 to 24 by 36 | | 7 50 | 12 00 |
| 26 by 36 to 26 by 48 | | 8 00 | 14 00 |
| 28 by 36 to 28 by 54 | | 9 00 | 15 00 |
| 30 by 32 to 30 by 54 | | | 16 00 |
| 30 by 56 to 34 by 56 | | | 17 50 |
| 34 by 58 to 33 by 60 | | | 20 00 |
| 34 by 60 to 34 by 66 | | | 22 50 |

WOODEN WARE—We note a fair demand at old prices. Nearly all the manufacturers are kept running steadily to fill their orders, and there is no disposition shown to cut prices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen | | | $9 00 |
| No 2 do | | | 8 00 |
| No 3 do | | | 7 00 |
| 3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz | | | 2 95 |
| 4 Hoop Pails ₱ doz | | | 2 10 |
| Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented) | | | 2 75 |
| Common do | | | 2 00 |
| Clothes Pins—₱ box | | | .90a 1 25 |

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ₱s in oil | | | 10 |
| Do, pure in lots of 500 ₱s in oil | | | 10¾ |
| Do, fancy brands | | 8 | @ 9 |
| White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs | | | 9½ |
| Orange Mineral | | 12 | @13 |
| Pure red lead | | 10 | @11 |
| Painters red lead | | 9 | @10 |
| Litharge | | 9½ | @10 |
| Selected zinc, ground in oil | | | 14 |
| Vielle Montagne Co.'s French zinc | | 15 | @16 |
| Zinc paint, ground in oil | | 13 | @14 |
| Putty | | 3 | @5 4 |
| Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall. in bbl. lots | | 40 | @42 |

**Grain in Store in Chicago.**

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

| | Aug. 7, 1876 | Aug. 9, 1875 |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,436,943 | 1,114,758 |
| Corn | 774,737 | 3,026,446 |
| Oats | 87,562 | 118,374 |
| Rye | 48,160 | 7,316 |
| Barley | 345,406 | 8,054 |
| Total all kinds | 2,727,811 | 4,261,179 |

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 71,237 bu., No. 1 and 157,969 bu. No. 2.

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 15,139 bu. rye, 25 bu. barley, and a decrease of 179,633 bu. wheat, 208,242 bu. corn, and 63,749 bu. oats.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—Cotton dull; weak and lower; mixed 5¾@5⅞; white and yellow 6@6c. Oats quiet and weak; Texas 33c; St. Louis 38c; Galena 44c. Rest unchanged.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 10, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

| | Cattle. Through. | Local. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 312 cars. | 1 cars. | 17 cars. | 19 cars. |
| Saturday | — " | — " | — " | 5 " |
| Sunday | 38 " | 21 " | 39 " | 26 " |
| Monday | 34 " | 49 " | 15 " | 19 " |
| Tuesday | — " | 56 " | 15 " | 36 " |
| Wednesday | 14 " | 32 " | 12 " | 21 " |
| Thursday | 39 " | 6 " | 22 " | 15 " |
| Total | 277 " | 165 " | 115 " | 121 " |
| Last week | 328 " | 238 " | 131 " | 121 " |

CATTLE.

With a large falling off in the supply, the offerings being 73 cars less than that of the preceding week, the market was firmer and more active, notwithstanding the demand was not much better; it was very generally admitted that sales were effected more readily, but views in regard to prices were rather conflicting. Some salesmen contended that strictly No. 1 beeves, of which the supply was small, brought an advance of 10@15c per cwt, and that the common and medium grades sold more readily but at no better prices; others, whose opinions are entitled to fully as much consideration, while conceding that trade in consequence of the falling off in the supply, was animated, denied that there was any quotable improvement in prices, for good or any other grade. We are inclined to think, however, that prime shipping cattle, in view of the very small number on sale, brought a little better rates; one salesman informed our reporter that he obtained 5,20 for a bunch of prime beeves, which he is very sure would not have brought more than 5c last week.

Philadelphia buyers bought 80 cars, mostly within the range of 4 to 5c; last week, the purchases for that market reached some 75 cars. New York buyers bought 20 cars, and country dealers and butchers, 80 cars. Sales for the week foot up 2,780 head; preceding week, 3,117. It was fortunate for sellers that the supply was light, as there was nothing in the position of the eastern markets to warrant any improvement; on the contrary, the advices from all the leading points of distribution were unfavorable, and had the supply been equal to that of last week, we would no doubt have had one of the worst markets of the season.

The great proportion of the offerings were of the common and medium grades, but, fortunately, there was considerable inquiry for cattle of this character, hence sellers had no difficulty in closing at full last week's prices. As already stated, the supply of prime shipping cattle was scarcely equal to the demand, but buyers, in view of the unfavorable reports from the east, were loth to pay any advance, and we do not believe that any considerable number of this character, even if here, could have been disposed of at much, if any, premium over last week. There is some inquiry for stockers, although the market is not what it usually is at this particular time.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly choice Beeves | 5,15a5,25 |
| Good to prime Beeves | 4,90a5,10 |
| Fair to medium Beeves | 3,75a4,25 |
| Bulls and fat Cows | 2,50a3,25 |
| Stockers, as to quality | 3,00a3,75 |

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run during the past week has again been large, but a large percentage of the 121 cars reported were stockers, billed through, so that in reality the number on sale was not as large as would be supposed at first sight. Indeed, the supply of prime fat sheep was scarcely equal to the demand, and prices were advanced 10@12½c ₱ cwt, but ocal-wag stock, of which there were offerings, was neglected, and as there were but few buyers and prices were no better, and are not likely to be soon. There was a very fair demand for good Jersey ewes, which brought from $2½@3 ₱ head, but the most of the offerings were common. Judging from the character of the receipts there for some weeks past, farmers are holding back their best sheep and marketing their common and medium grades, and this accounts for the fact that while the latter brought an advance, the former were slow at last week's prices.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime 92a100 lbs | 5.00a5.12 |
| Good 88a90 lbs | 4.50a4.75 |
| Good 75a80 ₱s | 4.00a4.25 |
| Fair 70a75 lbs | 3.50a3.75 |
| Common 70a75 ₱s | 3.00a3.25 |
| Indianas, according to quality | 3.50a5.00 |
| Stock Ewes, ₱ head | 4.00a5.00 |
| Lambs, 60a65 ₱s | 4.00a5.00 |

HOGS.

The arrivals continue rather light and common in point of quality; the most of the receipts recently have consisted of grassers from Ohio and Indiana and for these the market was dull, as in consequence of the heavy shrinkage in weight, shippers regard them as being dear at almost any price. Good corn hogs, however, have been in fair demand, although the hot weather curtailed trade somewhat, and even for these prices were barely maintained. Good light weights, smooth, even and fat, continue to sell more readily than heavy weights, but it is hard to obtain light hogs of good quality as they are mostly rough.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Philadelphia Hogs | 7.00a7.10 |
| Good Philadelphia Hogs | 6.75a6.90 |
| Corn fed Yorkers | 6.40a6.60 |
| Grass'ed Hogs Yorkers | 6.00a6.25 |
| Roughs | 5.00a5.50 |

## PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 10, 1876.

The Crude market was considerably firmer today, and prices as compared with yesterday, were considerably higher. United certificates were quoted at $2.42¾@2.43¾; immediate shipment, $2.42½ a2.43. It was very generally expected here that a reaction and an advance was only a question of time, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made by the bears recently to force prices down, and which, for a time, were successful. Refined also firm and a fraction higher; 17¾a17⅞ delivered in Philadelphia and 14¼a14⅜c on cars here—sales yesterday at 14¼.

The Barrel market is weak and lower: countries, $1,85; city make, $1,90a1,95, as to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL TO A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Central R. Co | Central O. Co | 2,834 |
| J. Rushnell | Brilliant o w | 1,400 |
| J. Rushnell | Liberty w | 400 |
| S. Craig | Empire o w | 80 |
| Total | | 4,782 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROAD'S.

| Shipper. | Consignee | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Brilliant O W | Warden, F & Co | Balt. 1,500 |
| Peerless O. W | Brough, McK & Co. | Balt. 433 |
| Standard Oil Co | Warden, F & Co | Balt. 302 |
| Liberty O. W | Do do | Balt. 100 |
| Total | | 2,736 |

## THE WOOL TRADE.

**New York.**

Supplies and assortments are increasing some what, and this has a tendency to attract rather a larger attendance of buyers and give the market a fairly active tone. There is, however, an absence of any remarkably large movements, and business here proceeds to work along in the usual way. The excitement which has been attributed to some of the neighboring markets. Indeed, we find the majority of the trade inclined to look upon the position in a somewhat conservative light and to largely ignore speculative tendencies. A fair to good fall trade is hoped for and calculated upon for a certain extent, and in view of the low ruling value of wool, even at the late advance, an increased inquiry would naturally have a stiffening effect upon values; but to attempt making any great addition to prices, it is feared, could at the best prove only temporarily successful, and might result in a reaction, even a worse condition of affairs than before prevailing. Manufacturers still lack an assurance of a liberal trade for goods, and while there is a disposition to accept the idea that the worst has been past, there is nothing to indicate that the recovery can be other slow in its nature. Consumers, retailers, jobbers and wholesale dealers have about all passed by the period of laying in large stocks of goods simply because cost looks cheap, and purchases in future are likely to be based almost solely upon the the absolute wants of the current season. Our accumulation of stock is still rather moderate, and desirable selections, therefore, are pretty good stock to handle, the sales of late ranging mostly at 38@38c for X and XX, a few choice old and dry bringing 39a40c. More stock, however, is expected soon, and if hard pressed, supplies can be reached in neighboring markets. Pulled wools are also quiet and firm, but steadily held, but grey quiet. Texas stock is in very good favor, as holders are less inclined to ask rates relatively above the general market than last season. California is steady and satisfies the wants of many buyers, who have now become thoroughly accustomed to the type. It is expected that some of the new fall clip will be shipped on from San Francisco market, and estimates place the shearing as probably equal to last year in quantity. Foreign clothing wools are dull, and carpet stock also somewhat neglected as the moment.—*Bulletin.*

**Philadelphia.**

Business has been moderately active and holders have been very firm at the recent advance. The stock of fine delaine wools is getting down to a point, and prices have an upward tendency. A steady demand has prevailed for Colorado, and holders of Ohio fleece have put up their views le. About 1,300,000 ₱s sold at the following prices: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleeces—XX and above, 38a38c; X, 34a37c, ½-blood, 35a36c; ¼-blood, 33c; fine unwashed, 20a21; medium unwashed, 26a27c.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, August 10, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat active, but weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 84¾a87¾c September; 90c October; No. 3 do 76c; rejected 60@61c. Corn firmer; No. 2 45¾c spot; 45¾c August; 45¾c September; rejected 41¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 30c spot; 30¾a30¾c August; 30¾c September. Rye quiet and weak at 59c. Barley dull and nominal at 50a58c spot.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $18,45a18,50 spot; $18,50 September. Lard steady and unchanged. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

On Call Board wheat was 1c higher; 88¼c September; 90¾c October. Corn firmer; 45¾a45¾c August; 45¾a45¾c September. Oats 30¾a30¾c September. Pork lower; $18,40 September. Lard unchanged.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, August 10.—Flour: receipts 8,000 bbls; less active; rather more in buyers' favor; No. 2 $2.25a3,35; superfine western and State $3,75a4,25; common to good $4,50a4,75; good to choice $4,80a5,35; white wheat extra $5,40a7,50; extra Ohio $4,55a6,85; St. Louis $5,00a8,50. Rye flour steady at $4,70a5,15. Corn meal heavy. Wheat: receipts 115,000 bushels; spring light demand and lower; winter heavy. No. 1 spring steam $1,15; No. 1 Minnesota spring $1,15a1,16; No. 2 Northwest $1; No. 2 Milwaukee steam 92a95c; No. 3 do. 85a90c; winter red western 75a85c. Rye dull; State 65a78c; western 50a55c; Canada in bond 75a77c. Barley nominal. Malt heavy and unsettled. Corn firm; prime scarce, checking business; receipts 59,000 bushels; mixed graded 56c; do. steamer ungraded 54a56c. Oats: demand active; shade firmer; receipts 134,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed and State 30a31c; white western do. 34a47c. Hay, hops and coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm. Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; crude 10c; refined 17¾c; cases 21a21¾c; naphtha city 11c. Tallow 8a8¾c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine steady; 29½c. Eggs heavy; western 15a18c. Pork dull and lower; new mess $19,50; September $19,35a19,45. Beef dull; middles unsettled. Butter: western 13a23c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky $1,13½.

**Foreign.**

LONDON, August 10.—Refined petroleum 13¾@13¾d. Common rosin 5@6¼s.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—Cotton firm at 6 3-16@6 5-16d; sales of 19,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 8,000 American. California white wheat average 9s 5d@9s 9d; do. Club 9s 8d@10s 2d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s@9s 2d; do. winter 9s@9s 6d. Flour: western canal 22@23s. Corn: western mixed 25½@25¾s. Oats 36@37½s. Barley 37s. Pork 86 1-2s. Beef: prime mess 72½s. Lard 50¼@51¼s. Cheese 48½s. Tallow 41¼s. Spirits petroleum 9@9¼d; refined 13¾@14d. Common rosin 4¾s; pale 14s. Spirits turpentine 24½@25s.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, August 10.—Cotton steady; lower grades have advanced; middlings 11¾c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; white $1,08 at,1,14; Corn quiet but firm; 45a50c. Oats steady; 28a40c. Rye buoyant; 58a60c. Barley quiet but firm; 78a85c. Pork dull; $18,72a19. Lard quiet; steam 11c; kettle 12a12¾c; current make 10 3-8a10¾c. Bulk meats unsettled and lower; shoulders 6¾c; clear 7 3 8c; clear rib 9a9¼c; closing dull inside; clear 9¾a10c. Bacon easier; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 10¾a10½c; closing inside 10 7-8a11c. Whisky strong; $1,10. Butter steady with good demand for choice.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—Cotton nominally unchanged at 11c. Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; red 95ca$1,01; amber 95ca $1,05; white 95ca$1,10. Corn dull; white 45c; mixed 44c. Rye 60c. Oats in good demand; white 33c; mixed 31c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions active but not quotably higher. Mess pork $19,25. Bulk shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 9 3-4c; clear sides 9 3-4c; shoulders 8¼c. Lard quiet; tierces prime kettle 13 3 4c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1,10. Beef nominally unchanged.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—Petroleum easy; crude 17¾c; crude 13¼c. Flour in moderate demand; extra $4,25a4,75; Minnesota family $5,50a6,75. Wheat inactive; new red western $1a1,10; amber $1,18a1,22. Rye dull at 90c. Corn quiet; sail 56c; mixed 54¼a54¾c; yellow 59a60c. Oats; No. 2 western 40a44c; Ohio 34a35c. Whisky: western $

# HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the carriages will be corrected at once.

*The probabilities for to-day are falling, followed by rising barometer, increasing southerly winds, veering to westerly, generally warmer, cloudy weather, and thunder storms.*

**Allegheny Wharf Committee.**

The Allegheny Wharf Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting last night, Mr. Herron presiding.

The wharfmaster, Mr. Fred. Jawles, reported receipts $200, and expenditures $61 67. Approved.

On motion of Mr Reiman, the wharfmaster was instructed to notify Mr. Rees to remove the rubbish on the Allegheny wharf within ten days, or he will be prosecuted against legally.

Adjourned.

**A Runaway and Two Fumbles.**

Mr Campbell, while driving in a buggy near Fairview, on Wednesday, was thrown out of his vehicle, but was not badly hurt. The frightened horse ran up the West Penn railroad track until it reached Powers run when a train came along, running over the animal and killing it instantly.

Yesterday morning a driver of a cart was backing up on Soho street to empty a load of dirt, and backing too far, cart and driver went over the hill together. The horse was relieved of his harness somewhat faster than on any previous occasion, but neither man nor beast was injured.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning an car eighteen on the South Side line was going up Seventh avenue, one of the horses fell into an excavation at the side of the track, and plump down upon John Corcoran, a son of Erin, who was engaged in digging in the hole. Fortunately neither Corcoran nor the animal was injured.

***BASE BALL.***

**A Game of "Paddie" Ball Between the Allegheny and Neshannocks — The Poorest and Longest Game of the Season—The Nocks Win by a Score of 16 to 8—An Epistle From the Wheeling Standards.**

The sixth contest between the Neshannocks and Alleghenys, was played at the Park yesterday in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, among whom there were many ladies. The game was without exception, the poorest and longest one of nine innings played here between professionals this season. Both clubs did miserable playing, especially the home nine. McKelvey and Hagan's balls were paddled all over the field by the New Castle boys, who made sixteen base hits. The Alleghenys, however, had some good knocks scored to their credit towards the latter part of the game. The outfielding of both nines was far below their general average, there being as high as ten and thirteen errors scored against them; most of these were wild throws. Some, who profess to know, attribute the bad playing on the part of the Alleghenys to a report that had been circulated about the park to the effect that two of their members had sold the game. This rumor, whether true or not, was circulated by an officer of the club, and had evidently a discouraging effect upon the players, so their playing was unusually bad. Notwithstanding the many errors that had been made, some of the players did themselves credit, especially did Fife, of the Wheeling club, who batted magnificently, and succeeded in running the bases four times. Following is the score in full:

| ALLEGHENYS. | O. | R. | NESHANNOCKS. | O. | R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quest, 2 b..... | 3 | 1 | Williamson, c.... | 3 | 1 |
| Nelson, 3 b..... | 2 | 2 | Cramer, s s..... | 4 | 2 |
| McKelvy, p..... | 2 | 2 | Bennett, 3 b..... | 3 | 2 |
| Bocap, c f..... | 4 | 1 | Goodman, 1 b.... | 2 | 2 |
| Cummings, s s... | 4 | 0 | Ellis, 2 b..... | 2 | 0 |
| Hagan, r f..... | 4 | 0 | Weaver, p..... | 5 | 0 |
| Lane, c..... | 3 | 1 | Morris, r f..... | 1 | 3 |
| Wilkinson, 1 b.. | 3 | 0 | Fink, c f..... | 1 | 4 |
| Gallagher, c f... | 2 | 1 | O'Neil, 1 f..... | 5 | 0 |
| Total..... | 27 | 8 | Total..... | 27 | 16 |

| Innings..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neshannocks.... | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | —16. |
| Alleghenys .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0—8. |

Curry, lately of the Xanthas umpired the game in an impartial and satisfactory manner.

The following games will be played at the time mentioned: Allegheny vs. Standards, of Wheeling, 28th inst. Louisville vs Alleghenys, on the 29th and 31st. Standards again on September 2d;

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

In an account of the Neshannock-Standard contest (the 11th one) contained in your paper of to-day, you state: "we will not insinuate anything." There is no necessity for you to insinuate anything, the Neshannock Club played its level best to win that game, but could do nothing against the beautiful playing of our nine. The standards outplayed the Nocks at all points and won the game for that reason alone. Mr. Sampson of the New Castle nine will prove the truth of this statement.

Yours, etc.,
WM. T. ENGLISH.

Secretary Standard Base Ball Club.

WHEELING, Aug. 9, 1876.

A. G. Pratt has secured a dispatch asking him to pitch during the balance of the season for the Cincinnatis. They offer to pay him at the rate of $1,800 for a season of seven months. The negotiations have not yet been concluded, but it is likely that Mr. Pratt will leave for Cincinnati on Monday.

***THE WORK OF A DAY.***

**The Sum of $850,322.33 of Taxes Paid in One Day—Eighteen Clerks Kept Busy for Ten Days Assorting and Crediting the Funds—How it is Done—Over $1,300,000 Collected Since June 1st.**

Our older readers will remember that prior to the incumbency of the present City Treasurer, Mr Christopher L. Magee, every business man had to go to the Treasurer's office before the latday of August, and there swelter and crowd among an immense multitude of people, sometimes for days, before he could reach the window and get his receipt. This not only occasioned a great deal of annoyance and loss of time, but the business men were often compelled to pay the interest on their money for a month or two, which in some cases amounted to a considerable sum.

When Mr. Magee came into the office he inaugurated a new system. He employed several clerks, to whom was given the duty of making out statements; that is, a merchant or other person could write a line or leave his name and address in the Treasurer's office any time before the 1st of August, and requesting a statement of the amount of his taxes, and in a day or so he would receive an exact statement of the amount of his taxes. All he had to do then was to draw a check for the amount, and send it to the Treasurer's office. In this way he saved time, trouble and expense. The result has been that instead of having regular crowds in the Treasurer's office for two months, as formerly, there was a jam only one day, the 31st of July, of parties who paid small amounts of taxes.

The checks and money received on statements on the 1st of August amounted to $880,327.23, as will be seen by the detailed table below:

First ward, $49,213 61; Second ward, $63,116 99; Third ward, $97,672 38; Fourth ward, $57,290 13; Fifth ward, $16,549 30; Sixth ward, $26,416 75; Seventh ward, $18,886 46; Eighth ward, $12,456 57; Ninth ward, $25,942 81; Tenth ward, $20,818 85; Eleventh ward, $16,689 25; Twelfth ward, 1st Precinct, $36,712 87; Twelfth ward, 2d Precinct, $26,542 56; Thirteenth ward, $19,259 26; Fourteenth ward, $23,427 04; Fifteenth ward, $25,742 99; Sixteenth ward, $18,047 11; Seventeenth ward, $37,447 83; Eighteenth ward, $20,409 34; Nineteenth ward, $19,950 66; Twentieth ward, $27,406 46; Twenty-first ward, 1st Precinct, $16,141 79; Twenty-first ward, 2d Precinct, $7,756 98; Twenty-second ward, $31,826 31; Twenty-third ward, $18,588 70; Twenty-fourth ward, $7,090 29; Twenty-fifth ward, $21,367 31; Twenty-sixth ward, $13,628 68; Twenty-seventh ward, $4,838 83; Twenty-eighth ward, $7,546 61; Twenty-ninth ward, $10,620 42; Thirtieth ward, $14,832 98; Thirty-first ward, $1,264 44; Thirty-second ward, $6,292 03; Thirty-third ward, $12,293 31; Thirty-fourth ward, $7,467 01; Thirty-fifth ward, $3,125 37; Thirty-sixth ward, $7,629 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total..... | $880,322 23 |
| Collection Aug. 1, 1875..... | 758,485 92 |
| Increase 1876..... | $121,836 31 |

It took eighteen clerks just ten days to assort and balance these accounts, and the above is the summary.

Of course our readers must understand that the taxes collected on August 1st are not included in the above. If it were not for the statement system of collecting taxes, a great many would never have been able to get their 5 per cent. reduction. In spite of the "hard times," the amount collected August 1st, 1876, exceeds the amount collected August 1st, 1875, by $121,836 31, quite a large increase. The total amount of taxes collected since the 1st of June, when collections were commenced, is a little over $1,300,000.

**Notice.**—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have now ample facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

**Wanted.**—A loan of ten thousand dollars for three years, on improved property in Allegheny county. First mortgage will be given. Address, with rate of interest,

JOHN NOLIVEN,
GAZETTE OFFICE.

**Keep it in the house,** that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhœa or any kindred affection, for which there is no better remedy than Dr. SCHERER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL. 25, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by Dr. Scherer, 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

**Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.**

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,

No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

# ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

## Regular Meeting Last Night.

**The New Ordinance Relative to Wooden Buildings Defeated—Making a Milk Inspector—No Action in Regard to the Proposed Water Extension—Plans for Butchers' Run—Routine Business.**

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

*SELECT COUNCIL.*

J. C. PATTERSON.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Bayne, Cochran, Drum, Davis, Eberhardt, Heagy, Huckestine, Hartman, Knox, Krelling, Lindsey, McRoberts, McKelvey, Slack, Sweeny, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Woolsey, Welty and President Patterson.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

NEW BUSINESS.

The following resolutions, petitions, &c., were presented:

By Mr. DAVIS, petition for grading and paving of Mill alley, Ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. DRUM, a resolution for a gas lamp on Freemont street. Referred.

The Chairman submitted a communication from parties on Brunot's Island in relation to the taxes assessed upon them. Referred.

Also, a petition for a sewer on Darrah street. Referred.

Mr. SLACK, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of that committee. Referred.

The following papers accompanied the report:

Report of the Controller showing the expenditures of the city during the past month, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries..... | $ 3,055 61 |
| Fire Department..... | 3,796 64 |
| Streets..... | 4,208 70 |
| Wharves and Landings..... | 44 62 |
| Surveys..... | 178 30 |
| Police..... | 4,027 78 |
| Contingent Fund..... | 689 22 |
| Water Works..... | 2,066 43 |
| Gas..... | 454 70 |
| City Property..... | 94 08 |
| Health..... | 375 83 |
| Total..... | $18,928 91 |

Report received, and the several bills ordered to be paid.

Detailed report of the Controller of the receipts and expenditures during the month of July. Received.

Statement showing the condition of the accounts of the various city officers and collectors of delinquent taxes on July 31st. Received.

Resolution relieving Jesse Sutton from assessment on construction of the Ravine street sewer, amounting to ninety-six dollars. Passed.

Resolution directing the Mayor to detail one policeman as watchman of the City Building. Adopted.

STREET ORDINANCES.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN presented the report of the Survey Committee. They reported adverse to the widening of Hoffman's alley. Report received.

The following printed ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance repealing so much of an ordinance passed December 11, 1873, which provides for the widening of Perrysville avenue, from Buena Vista street to Federal lane, to a width of 50 feet. Passed.

Ordinance for the widening of Perrysville avenue between Buena Vista street and Federal lane, to a width of 50 feet. Passed.

Mr. VOEGTLY, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the report of that committee. They reported adversely to constructing a sewer on Slope alley. Received.

The following printed ordinances and resolutions accompanied the report:

Resolution authorizing the Mayor to file a bond of indemnity in the matter of the widening of Middle alley, or Race street. Passed.

Ordinance amending an ordinance for the grading and paving of Bidwell street and fixing the points from Franklin street to the west side of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad tracks. Passed.

Resolution for location of a part of Bidwell street and Lake alley. Passed.

Mr. DRUM, from the Water Committee, presented the report of that committee. Report received.

A printed resolution accompanied the report, authorizing the Superintendent of the water works to lay a water main on Preble avenue from the present terminus to Spruce street, and also on Franklin street to Herr's Island. Referred.

THE HILL WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. LINDSAY called up the ordinance providing for an increase of supply and furnishing the hill districts of the city with water, and moved that all that part of the ordinance relative to furnishing a supply of water for the hill districts be stricken out.

A lengthy debate ensued, Messrs. DRUM and HUCKESTEIN opposing the adoption of the motion, while Messrs. LINDSAY, HEAGY and VOEGTLY favored it.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN moved an amendment to Mr. Lindsay's motion, that the whole matter be laid over. Carried.

Mr. MCKELVEY presented a resolution directing the Water Committee to report an ordinance for increasing the supply of water on Ridge avenue, Jackson street and other streets. Ruled out of order.

Mr. KNOX presented a petition for permission to erect a frame stable on Lake alley. Referred. Also, resolution directing the Wharf Committee to designate points where barges can be loaded with manure. Referred. Also, resolution authorizing the payment of the expenses incurred by the Howard street Investigating Committee. Referred.

Also, resolution directing the city Property Committee to take such measures as are necessary, to exterminate the vermin in the city building, coming from the lockup. Referred.

Mr SLACK presented a bill of costs from Charles Arbuthnot, for damages done to his carriage by a fire plug which is not set in its proper position. Referred.

Mr SWEENEY offered a resolution directing the Mayor to employ the workmen of the Ninth and Eleventh wards from fines for getting on or off trains while in motion. Referred.

BUTCHERS' RUN.

Mr. EBERHARDT presented a lengthy petition from the property owners in the Butchers' Run flooded district, asking that something be done to relieve the district from the danger of another flood.

The petition was accompanied by a resolution directing the City Engineer to report two plans for the relief of this district; one for the filling up of the district, and the other for opening of a street along the line of Butchers' Run.

Both papers were referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. WOOLSEY presented a petition asking that the property owners on McClure avenue be allowed to pay the assessments upon them for improving that avenue in ten annual payments. Referred.

Mr. WILHELM offered a resolution directing the Wharf Committee to take the necessary steps to keep the mouth of the Spring Garden avenue sewer clear from obstructions. Referred.

Mr. SLACK stated that the Viewers on Monroe street, a proposed street through the Butchers' run district, had not yet been paid their expenses, and nothing had been done with their report by Councils, they were anxious to get their pay.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN moved that the view be quashed and the Viewers be paid by the city. Adopted.

Adjourned.

*COMMON COUNCIL.*

S. D. SHOLES.....President *pro tem.*
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

There were present in this branch at roll call Messrs. Alston, Armstrong, Bedell, Biber, Hunter, Hughes, Kredel, Kerr, Klicker, Landis, Moul, Neely, Parkhill, Sholes, Swindell, Stone, Schauer, Snaman, Wilson, and Walker.

The minutes were read and approved.

Upon a call of the wards the following new business was handed in:

RESOLUTIONS, PETITIONS, &C.

Mr NEELY presented a resolution for a gas lamp on Liberty School and Kilbuck streets. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, resolution for the appointment of a special committee to confer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to a new depot on Federal street. Adopted.

Mr. SWINDELL presented the resignation of Mr. Lingenfelder from the Third ward. The resignation was accepted and the Mayor directed to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered a resolution instructing the Superintendent of the water works to lay a six inch water main on River avenue, from Chestnut street to Madison avenue. Referred.

Also, a remonstrance against the erection of a wooden building on Ohio street. Laid on the table.

Mr. PARKHILL offered a petition for a fire alarm bell on the Good Will engine house in the Sixth ward, as the residents cannot hear the large alarm bell. Referred.

Mr. SCHAUER offered a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Troy Hill road, Gang avenue, and Sassafras lane or Straub's lane. Referred.

Also, a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Shady lane. Referred.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution authorizing the Controller to transfer from No. 9, Contingent Fund to No. 6 Printing Fund $1,500. Adopted.

A MILK INSPECTOR.

Mr. BEDELL offered an ordinance making it unlawful to sell any adulterated milk, or milk taken from diseased cows. Each dealer in milk shall report to the Milk Inspector the fact of being engaged in such business. The Meat Inspector, in addition to his other duties, is also made Milk Inspector. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER presented a petition of citizens of the Second ward for abatement of water tax. They claim that such abatement is due them owing to the short supply of water. Referred.

The reports of the several committees were presented and approved.

A resolution authorizing the purchase of a 2,000 pound fire alarm bell for the Good Will engine house was called up.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by making it a 1,000 pound bell.

After a lengthy discussion the amendment was lost. The resolution was then put on its third reading and final passage, and was lost for want of a legal majority, there being 13 ayes to 5 nays.

Select Council business was then taken up and concurred in.

An ordinance for preventing loafing, loitering, or promenading in and around the market house was presented by the Market Committee and referred.

WOODEN BUILDING LIMITS.

Mr. BEDELL called up an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden, iron-clad, part wooden and part brick buildings within certain limits, and moved that action upon it be indefinitely postponed.

After discussion Mr. BEDELL withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement, and Mr. STONE moved to postpone until the next regular meeting night. This was lost and the ordinance was read the first time, and lost upon its third reading by a vote of 7 ayes to 12 nayes.

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Troy Hill road, was taken up and postponed until the next meeting. The ordinances for grading, paving and curbing Straub's lane, Sassafras lane, and Gang avenue, were also postponed until next meeting.

Mr. KLICKER offered a resolution that the sewer on Union alley be extended thirty feet into the Allegheny river. Referred.

Mr. STONE presented a petition for a sewer drop on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Chartiers street. Referred.

Adjourned.

***THE FOURTEENTH IN CAMP.***

**How the Soldier Lads are Enjoying Themselves at Philadelphia—The Manner in Which Sabbath was Spent—Lady Visitors—Two Soldiers Dishonorably Discharged.**

CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE, August 7, 1876.

The usual camp duties were performed by the members of the Fourteenth yesterday, guard mount in the morning and dress parade in the evening. The Exposition building being closed most of the boys spent the day visiting friends in neighboring regiments, or sought out the cool shady nooks of the park and made themselves comfortable, leaving the officers to entertain the hosts of visitors who came to see how the soldiers live in camp. From the firing of the morning gun until late in the evening there was a constant stream of visitors, and notwithstanding the intense heat the camps were perfectly alive with men, women and children, and the drives were filled with vehicles of every description. The regiment made a splendid appearance on dress parade at 6 A. M. The Great Western Band, Major Sam. Hedlick as Drum Major, turned out in their Summer uniforms, white pants and blue coats, and they never looked better. An immense crowd remained to witness the parade, Col. Hill having to detail a company to drive them back to obtain room to form the regiment. In the evening the Great Western Band played some beautiful airs in front of the regimental headquarters, receiving the applause of the spectators. Later in the evening some members of the Young Men's Christian Association held a meeting in front of Col. Hill's quarters, which was listened to very attentively by those in attendance.

Rev. Hartranft has his headquarters in the field, and will review the troops this afternoon (Monday): At 3 P. M. the Second Division, Major General Reeder; at 6 P. M the Sixth Division, Maj. Gen. Pearson. On Tuesday the Third, Eighth, Ninth, Fifth and Tenth Divisions will be reviewed by the Governor. The great parade takes place on Thursday next, and it will be the grandest military parade ever witnessed in this country in peace times. Over 10,000 troops will be in line. This being the first time the National Guards have been encamped together, it is the largest encampment that has ever been held in this State in times of peace, and has attracted more people to Philadelphia than has been here at any one time since the opening of the Centennial Exposition.

The Fourteenth's camp is located on a beautiful piece of sloping ground on Prospect Drive, about one mile from the Centennial buildings, and just in the rear of the Belmont Mansion. It is well supplied with good spring water, there being no less than five good springs immediately in the vicinity of the camp, and plenty of shade trees and splendid walks are to be found in all directions. It is a model of neatness and good order, and as an evidence of the determination of the officers to maintain the reputation of the regiment abroad, two members of Company "B" were dishonorably discharged and furnished with transportation to their homes this morning for neglect of duty. There are quite a number of ladies in the Fourteenth camp, the wives and relatives of officers of the regiment; Col. S. W. Hill's sisters, Lieut. Col. Gray's wife and sister, Capt. C. Gray's wife, Capt. James Mill's wife, Capt. Harry Moore's sister, the mother of Dr. McCandless, Surgeon of the Fourteenth, Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., Chaplain, wife and family, and others. Capt. W. J. Glenn had made arrangements to bring his wife, but sickness prevented her coming.

Chaplain Wilson held services in camp Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

Lieut. Col. Gray is the Brigade officer of the day, and mounted guard at brigade headquarters this morning. Several sunstrokes and other accidents were afloat yesterday evening, but on inquiry they were found to be camp stories. This afternoon, however, Frank Boulton, of the Washington Infantry drum corps, while watching a game of base ball, was struck in the face with a bat. He go. in the road of the player. It was purely accidental, and the damage done is not serious. The boys are all in excellent health and spirits, and seem to enjoy themselves immensely.

COMMISSARY.

***PUT-IN-BAY LETTER.***

**The Loveliest Sheet of Water in the Northwest—Recent Improvements—An Hotel at Which it is a Pleasure to Stop.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

PUT-IN-BAY, August 9, 1876.

Put-in-Bay, as all your readers doubtless well know, derives its name from the fact that Commodore Perry, in 1813, landed here with his fleet and fought the memorable battle that culminated in driving the British from Lake Erie. It is conceded to be the loveliest sheet of water in any of the northern lakes. It is surrounded on all sides by small islands, which look very picturesque, and during the summer months is in the highest state of cultivation, covered with vineyards and dotted with elegant residences, the summer homes of people of wealth and refinement. The bay is bountifully supplied with black bass, pickerel, pike and white fish. You can get up any morning at five o'clock and catch as many as you can carry before breakfast. The island contains seventeen hundred acres, and has very many curiosities in the shape of subterranean caverns, which are large, have smooth floors, high ceilings, and clear, cool miniature lakes. The Put-in-Bay House was established by one of the present proprietors, H. R. West, who has associated with him Col. Sweeney, under whom their guests find to be perfect gentlemen who try to make one feel thoroughly at home. This house is the largest summer hotel west of the Alleghenies. It has ample accommodations for a thousand guests, and among its many valuable improvements is a broad veranda along the entire front, which is five hundred feet long. It has also a promenade hall extending through the entire house. At night it is lighted by a hundred gas burners, and presents a dazzling and brilliant appearance. The dinning room is 50x150 feet with light and air on all sides. This house has what is lacking in most all summer resorts, viz: pure lake water. It is supplied by an engine and pipes. There are two large fountains in front of the house that are kept constantly playing. The table is unexceptionable in quality and style of serving. Another great advantage this island has is that telegraphic communication is established by cable with the mainland, thus affording business men an opportunity to communicate with home at any time. Attached to the main building is another two story building, which is wholly devoted to the amusements of both sexes. It contains billiard tables, bowling alleys, a gymnasium, ice cream saloon, croquet grounds, &c. A popular place with the young folks is the dancing hall, which is 50x100 feet, where hops are held nightly, Sundays excepted. A full and superior band is kept especially for parties, hops, serenades, &c. They also have very fine bath houses within a square of the hotel, together with a fine beach for bathing purposes. This house affords visitors more enjoyment than they can possibly find at any other place on the lake, combined that affords real pleasure. The proprietors have reduced the rates to fourteen dollars per week, which is really very cheap, considering its advantages.

X. A. B.

**The Cheapest in the World."**

The Eagle Shoe Store, Howard Block, is universally conceded by those who have seen it to be the most elegant establishment of the kind in the city. In it is to be found a large and well selected stock of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes of superior material and workmanship, and of most fashionable cuts, which are sold at astonishingly low prices. Although they have only been open for a short time, they have a large and constantly increasing trade, which attests to the superiority of their goods, their low prices and the politeness with which they treat their customers. We would call attention of the ladies to their fine stock of low-cut shoes, all styles, and French Kid and Morocco Button Gaiters; also to the fine assortment of Children's Shoes. Go and examine them before purchasing, and you will be highly pleased. Everything at lower prices than ever sold before in the city. Remember the address—

E. WILL & CO.,
Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, Howard Block.

**Attention, Grocers!**

By referring to the "For Sale" column it will be seen that James Reno, No. 19 Federal street, Allegheny, has at the Allegheny wharf a large amount of Stone Crocks, Jugs, etc., of Geneva manufacture. Now is the season to lay in your stock.

**There Is an Increased Attendance** at the colored people's camp meeting at Castle Shannon. Over two hundred have encamped on the grounds.

# *BREVITIES.*

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

····Watermelon parties are all the go at Bellefield.

····Peaches are offered at seventy-five cents a box yesterday.

····A number of cases of scarlet fever are reported on the South Side.

····The supply of silver at the Custom House is nearly exhausted, but $90,000 more will be here to-day or to-morrow.

····The Western Iron Association met in this city yesterday. A number of delegates from the several Western cities were present.

····The fireman of the Hope Engine Company, Mr. Rensenhanser, who was injured at the fire at Lindsay & McCutcheon's, is reported still lying in a critical condition.

····Contractor Gwinner yesterday commenced the paving of Duquesne Way at Cecil alley with cobble stone. It will be paved first up to Fifth street, and then from Sixth street to Cecil alley.

····Residents out Butler street, in the vicinity of Forty-fourth, were on Wednesday evening awakened from their peaceful slumbers by the falling of a wall, which created considerable of a racket.

····G. W. Weisberger, of the Brown Club, and August Hankle, of the Leasure Club, of Wheeling, are to row a three mile boat race at Wheeling, on the 16th of September. The purse is for $250 a side.

····An extensive robbery occurred at Mt. Bradddock on Saturday. The store of Hogsett, Watt & Co. was entered by a party of burglars by way of the front door, and goods and money amounting to $500 was taken.

····Workmen engaged in digging a trench in Cecil alley, between Penn avenue and Duquesne Way, yesterday, found a six pound cannon ball twelve feet below the surface. It is supposed to be a relic of the French war.

····The *hearing* in the case of Christ. Kruse, the party charged with being the one who cut John Kahe in McBride's saloon, Webster avenue, last Saturday night, was to *have had a hearing* before the Mayor to-day.—*Leader.*

····Information has been received at the Mayor's office that for several nights past half-grown boys and girls have been in the habit of going out into the Monongahela river about nine or ten o'clock at night to go in bathing together.

····Teddy Dorrel, the Allegheny swamp who was sent to the Reform School for outraging a little girl, is only fourteen years old, instead of sixteen; so that committing him to the Reform School was the severest punishment the law allowed.

····The 1,000 barrel oil bonanza, which was reported to have been struck on the line of the P. & N. R. R., near Centerville, turns out to be a 125 barrel well, located on Bullion Run, Chiston township, Venango county, and has been yielding oil for several weeks.

····The following Board of Directors of the West End Savings Bank was elected Wednesday: W. H. Singer, A. C. Wettengel, John Carlin, Thos. P. Hershberger, R. S. Hemiup, J. F. Minick, Walter Ferguson, John A. Wood, David Robinson, J. N. Boggs, Geo. B. Johnson, A. B. Young, Jos. Lemer.

····"Bull" White, Neely Burns and Henry Frank, were locked up last night for kicking up a row in a house in Miltenberger alley. They will doubtless each get thirty days at least to Claremont this morning. Bull White has just got out of the Penitentiary last week, and Neely Burns only left the same institution yesterday.

····Notwithstanding the little unpleasantness at the Philadelphia encampment between Col. Guthrie and Gen. Pearson the other day, our militia is still getting fame, as will be seen by the following flattery from the Philadelphia *Times* of yesterday: "The Sixth Division were again reviewed at the special request of the Commander in Chief last evening. It was impossible for the Pittsburgh troops to improve on their first grand review."

····The report of the Publishing Committee of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* shows that the receipts last year fell short $1,000 of the expenses. To this latter, however, was added the amount due the retiring editor. The editor's salary was fixed at $3,000, the same that his predecessors had received. Though no assistant editor was elected, as some of the committee very much desired, $2,000 were placed in the editor's hands to be used at his discretion for contributions and office helps.

····Wm. Dauler had in City Clerk Morrow's office, yesterday, one of the new patent lamp chimneys. With it he drove a ten penny nail up to the head into a piece of wood, without so much as cracking the glass. He then threw the chimney with so much force against the closet stand upon which the water cooler sits that Squire Morrow took it out of fear he would spoil the furniture. As a final experiment he let the chimney fall upon the floor from the height of about three feet, and—it broke into a thousand pieces.

····Mrs. Mary Hesselberg, the wife of a gardener residing on Beck's Run, in company with her husband, started to the city yesterday morning in a two-horse wagon. They had proceeded but a short distance when the horses took fright and ran away, throwing the occupants out, fatally injuring Mr. Hesselberg, and severely injuring her husband. The man had three ribs broken, and his collar bone was fractured. The woman sustained a fracture of the skull from which she died a few minutes after the occurrence. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest on the body last evening. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

# *PERSONAL.*

***Rev. John S. Sands is away on a three weeks' visit to the seashore.

***The following Pittsburghers are registered at Congress Hall, Atlantic City: E. Chess, S. N. Fairchild and wife, F. J. Kirk and wife, and Geo. Oinhausen and wife.

***James Thompson, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Pittsburgh, died at his residence on Penn avenue yesterday. He was Mayor of this city in 1841, and for many years was Superintendent of the Gas Works. He was the father of W. Thompson, Esq., member of Council from the Fourth ward.

***The Belfast (Ireland) *News*, of July 27th, notices the arrival, at the Imperial Hotel, of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Cauley, Miss Emma St. Parley, Mr. Mark Deville, Mr. John Stephenson, John M'Cullough and son, and Mrs. Letitia Orr, the "advance guard" of Smyth's excursion party.

***Born—At Oakland, on the 7th inst., to the wife of George A. McBride, a son. The gentleman and lady in question were married in the Exposition building during the ceremony being witnessed by 20,000 persons. It is but meet, therefore, that the first born should have this public notice of his advent into the world, just in time to see the second Exposition.

***It affords us pleasure to make mention of any incidents showing how the Centennial, or our own Exposition may contribute to the prosperity of Pittsburgh. It is within knowledge, incidentally, yesterday, that an order came to the house of Bissell & Co., from the Russian Commissionar at the Centennia, M. De Bodisco, for one of their Peerless grates to be sent to St. Petersburg, to be fitted up in his residence. Such testimonials are not only agreeable, but open the way to a large trade ultimately. We compliment the firm named, on this gratifying circumstance.

# *POLICE INTELLIGENCE.*

MARY MCCARTHY, on complaint of Bridget Murray, was brought before Alderman McMasters for assault and battery and was committed to jail for a hearing.

TONY FALLBU is charged before Squire Smith, of Allegheny, with stealing tomatoes from the farm of Mr. John Hughes, in Snyder's Hollow. He is held in default of $500 bail.

JOSEPH FORD threatened to decapitate and viscerate Mary Haney, who complained to Alderman McMasters, and as a consequence Joseph repineth in the bastile. The parties reside in Virgin alley.

JOHN MEENAN was caught early yesterday morning attempting to steal the money off the shelf back of the counter in the Continental saloon. After a hearing yesterday morning he gave bail for trial.

MARY RYAN, of Limerick, was committed to jail by Alderman McMasters, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery on the wife of John Doyle, who testified that Mary used a potato smasher on his head in an unpleasant manner.

JOHN WRIGHT and Thomas Marsland are to have a hearing on a charge of being found prowling along the streets late at night. They had a box of cigars and a quantity of tobacco in their possession under suspicious circumstances.

MAY DURKINS yesterday appeared before Squire McMasters and entered a charge of assault and battery against Kate Connors, Thomas Connors, Michael Connors and John Raiblitt. The defendants gave bail for a hearing.

ROBERT AND LOUIS BUTCHER were yesterday sent to the Reform School by Alderman Black for incorrigibility on complaint of the guardian, B. Auth, who testified that they were beyond his control, and have been detected frequently in the commission of criminal offenses.

A YOUTHFUL tramp, named John Rudolph, was taken in by the Allegheny police yesterday morning for boarding a freight train of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Being ignorant of the law which opposes this and promising not to do so again, he was discharged by the Mayor.

AN individual named John Thomas, who hails from the Rhine, and who can punish beer with the best of his countrymen, occasioned quite a row in Bassett's new saloon, at Spring Garden, Allegheny. He stopped at City Hall last night, and stands a good chance of rusticating at Claremont.

**The Cheapest Place** in either city to buy Queensware, Stoneware, etc., is at Reno's, 19 Federal street, Allegheny. Try it, and be convinced.

**Bargains.**

Ladies' Silk Sacques, Linen Dusters and Shawls at a great bargain at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

**Save 30 Per Cent.** by buying your Queensware, Crockery ware, etc., at Reno's, 19 Federal street, Allegheny. Give him a trial.

## GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.

**FIRE ARMS!**

AND

**AMMUNITION**

Of every description at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, wholesale or retail.

Price Lists Free.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

285 LIBERTY STREET.

## MARRIED.

DUNLAP—BOYD—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. N. Thomas, of Shoaleyville, Mr. ROBT. DUNLAP, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss FANNY J. BOYD, of Sandy Lake, Mercer county, Pa.

KIPPER—BLAIR—In St. Peter's Church, Wednesday, August 9th, by the Rev. Dr. Spalding, Mr. WILLIAM KIPPER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss HATTIE BLAIR, daughter of the late Samuel Blair, of Brown's station.

## DIED.

THOMSON—On Thursday, August 10, 1876 at 12:15 A. M., JAMES THOMSON, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 91 Penn avenue, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

SAWYERS—On Thursday, August 10th, at 8 o'clock A. M., HANNAH, wife of T. B. Sawyers, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Bertha street, Mt. Washington, on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

CHURCH—At Hite's station, W. P. R. R., on Thursday morning, August 10, at 1 o'clock, AMELIA V., only daughter of John and Mary H. Church, aged 3 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on FRIDAY MORNING, August 11, at 10½ o'clock.

WILLIAMS—On Wednesday afternoon, August 9, of typhoid fever, ELLIS CARLETON WILLIAMS, son of D. S. and S. G. Williams, aged 18 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Main street, near Butler, 17th ward, THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

**RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117** Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

**PATTERSONS LIVERY, SALE** and Commission Stables. Carriages for Operas, Parties and Concerts. Horses kept at Livery. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to by Robert H. Patterson. Fine Carriages and Hearse furnished on short notice. PATTERSON BROS., successors to Robert H. Patterson, No. 6 Seventh avenue.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

FLORAL and EVERGREEN DECORATIONS executed in the most artistic style at satisfactory prices. Estimates furnished. Flowers in any desired design furnished promptly to order.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
Assets, January 1, 1876, $5,167,547.46.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.


## PAVING OF WOOD STREET.

**The Ligonier Stone.**

The selection of this stone for the repaving of Wood street created much dissatisfaction with several property holders on that street, a great deal of which was occasioned by the misrepresentation of interested parties. We agree with the property holders on this street that it should be paved with a stone that will stand heavy hauling and prove of the greatest possible durability. Not only are property holders interested in the kind of pavement that should go down, but the tax payers who will be required to pay the three-fourths of the cost, do not want to be taxed for a bad pavement—neither do they believe in crying down a pavement because